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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852

Two Numbers 1s.,

The Wellington Kuneral.

Mith this week's "Fllustrated Tondon Aews" is presented a Karge Engraving of the Procession of the Wellington Funeral—Car. No copy is issued from this office without the Plate, gratis. Hext week, Dec. 4th, another Karge Engraving, Gratis, of the Enterior of St. Paul's, as it appeared at the moment of the Enterment.

198, Strand, November 27, 1852.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.—THE LAND-TAX.

Whatever may be the comparative merits of the Free-Trade motion of Mr. Charles Villiers, and of the amendments of Mr. Disraeli and of Lord Palmerston; whatever may be the worth or the grace of the tardy recantation of their past errors by the chiefs and the subordinates of the Ministry; and whatever may be the fate of the present Administration, or the complexion of the next; it is evident that, among the earliest measures to which the attention of Parliament will be directed, are those which involve the principles and the incidence of taxation. The Budget of Mr. Disraeli, or of some other Chancellor of the Exchequer, must, of necessity, open up the whole question of our late and present policy on the all-important points of the gradual emancipation of industry and the equitable distribution of the the national burdens. Financial problems—always difficult of solution—are peculiarly embar-

rassing at the present juncture; for the Legislature is not called upon merely to raise an annual revenue, but so to apportion the weight of taxation as to bring it into harmony with the policy of Free Trade. Each class claims exemption for itself; and were the Chancellor of the Exchequer to admit the several pleas that ingenuity can invent, it would be impossible to replenish the Treasury. Whatever form taxation may assume, it is always a deduction from wealth; and the only way to avoid injustice is to adapt it to the sources from which wealth is derived. Such was the old constitutional system, before the pernicious scheme of anticipating revenue was adopted, and a National Debt established; since that period, Customs and Excise have been regarded as guarantees for the dividends of the fundholder. Free Trade compels a return to direct taxation; nor, indeed, would Sir Robert Peel have ventured to relax a restrictive tariff, had not the experiment been accompanied by an assessment on property and income. If the commercial policy of that great statesman is to be carried out to its legitimate results, the day will come when revenue, except in the case of such articles as wine, spirits, tobacco, and perhaps a few others, must cease to be collected from articles of consumption.

Prior to the restoration of Charles II. direct taxation was the rule, and indirect taxation the exception. The hereditary crown lands and the feudal dues were the main resources of the national treasury: the latter were abolished in 1660, and an Excise substituted to make good the deficiency caused by their surrender; the former were given up, with very slight reservations, at the Revo-

lution of 1688, and a Civil List created as an equivalent. During the contest for the expulsion of James II., the people were promised that some compensation should be awarded for the abandonment of the feudal dues; and, accordingly, in 1692, the Land-tax was imposed, the rate being four shillings in the pound on the true yearly value of real property, and twenty-four shillings for every £100 personal property (except debts, stock upon land, and household stuff), or 4s. in the pound on £6, the legal interest of money at that time. This ancient precedent contradicts the modern doctrine of a Property and Income-tax being strictly a war-tax, as it was originally intended as an equivalent for the feudal dues which were coeval with the Conquest. And it is also important to observe that the desire of the Legislature was to apportion the tax to the growing or declining rental; for, in the terms of the statute, the collectors of the revenue are directed to assess "after the rate of four shillings in every twenty shillings of the full yearly value, as the same [lands] were let for, or worth to be let, at the time of assessing thereof." However, in 1697, the Legislature, chiefly composed of landholders, contrived to alter the original terms of the Act; so that the tax no longer took effect on the increasing value of the land, but became a fixed annuity on a rigid scale. On that scale the Land-tax Act of 1797-8 was based; although, in the lapse of a century, the landed rental had prodigiously increased. For the 7th section directs that the several quotas to be levied on each borough and county throughout the kingdom shall be rated according to the proportions charged by the 4th of William and Mary.



CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—SITTING OF THE LOWER HOUSE IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It is further to be noted that the Act of William and Mary took ; effect on personal property and offices. The former was exempted by an Act passed in 1833. The evasions had been numerous and Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Stamps and shameful. Taxes, when examined before the Select Committee on Agricultural Distress, in 1836, stated, in answer to question 9132:-"The working of the Act depends entirely upon the local commissior ers; and we know nothing of the assessments which they make, or of the description of property they choose to assess; and I suppose it had never been the custom to assess personal property generally, but that they found that the quota was easily raised within the county, and that they did not choose to disturb the assessment which before had been made. We find that in most districts there was a small charge made for the duty on personal estates, but it was very small indeed. I think, latterly, it was between £5000 and £6000 a year." There used to be charges on pensions, that of the Duke of Marlborough having been referred to in Mr. Wood's evidence; but this department of the revenue has been so loosely managed, that it appears impossible to arrive at the whole of the facts. Mr. Wood, however, did mention an instance where the rate was still levied at 3s. 112d. in the pound.

A very instructive pamphlet on this subject has been recently published by Mr. Ayres, editor of the Bankers' Circular, and its appearance is opportune. It is full of very curious and carefullycompiled tables, and offers many interesting points of comparison. Liverpool now pays to the Land-tax one thirty-sixth of a penny in the pound; Manchester, Preston, and Stockport, one farthing; Leeds and Macclesfield, one halfpenny. In portions of the metropolis the rates are very different. In St. Paul's, Covent-garden, it is 1s. 104d.; in St. Mary's-le-Strand, 1s. 14d.; in St. Andrew's, Holborn, 113d. St. Pancras, Marylebone, and Paddington, are only charged one farthing. These inequalities are glaring, but they are fair specimens of the whole system. It is also obvious that they who pay the heavy Land-tax, and also a Property-tax, are doubly assessed on the same estate, which is a flagrant injustice, The aggregate Land-tax of 1797-8 may now be taken to yield £2,000,000; and the tax on land under Echedule A of Propertytax has reached £2,652,951, so that in these cases the burdens are cumulative.

In any scheme for the equitable re-adjustment of taxation, this subject cannot be overlooked. True it is that a portion of the Landtax has been redeemed under the act of 1798, but it would be easy to get rid of this exemption by compensating the holders, so that one uniform plan might be enforced. Justice is sure to be violated or evaded, if exceptional rules are permitted, and it is on real property, whatever its character may be, that the great weight of fiscal burdens ought to press. At any rate, the dividends of the fundholder should be mainly drawn from that source, from whatever funds the current expenditure is defrayed. The tendency of Free Trade is to cheapen commodities, and add to the purchasing power of all fixed annuities, and even of professional incomes; and it is, therefore, only equitable that they who specially benefit by the commercial policy with which the name of Sir Robert Peel is connected, should furnish the means by which it may be fully carried out into practice. It was inconvenient to the proprietors of nomination boroughs to witness their disfranchisement; to the West India planters, to encounter the competition of foreign sugar; to many of our land-owners, to surrender the Corn Laws; to our ship owners, to abandon the Navigation Laws; and it may be equally unwelcome to the holders of real property to bear an augmented or a permanent tax. But we have commenced a new system, and must accept it with all its consequences. It is a vain attempt to separate our fiscal from our commercial policy. In all directions, we must lighten or remove the weights which press upon the springs of industry. This can only be effected by a complete revision and readjustment of taxation; and, unless statesmen can take a bold and comprehensive view of the whole of this complicated subject, and raise the revenue on such principles as may remove all impediments to the free-dom, both of the home and foreign trade, they will not be able to direct the destinies of the empire with credit to themselves and advantage to the people.

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

THE recent proceedings of Convocation have already been briefly recorded in our Journal. The houses were opened on Friday, the 5th inst. The Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his Convocation robes, the Bishops of Oxford, Manchester, and Llandaff, wearing theirs; and Deans, Archdeacons, and clergy, in hoods and gowns, attended Divine service. performed in Latin, at St. Paul's Cathedral. This being over, they retired to the Chapter House, where the Royal writ was read, and the members of the Lower House ordered to withdraw and elect a prolocutor. The choice fell upon Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely. The Convocation was prorogued till Friday, the 12th, when both Houses met in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

At this meeting an address was proposed to the Crown, when the Bishop of Oxford intimated his intention of moving an amendment, which would have the effect of raising the question of the expediency of reviving the active powers of Convocation, and consequently of the nature

of those powers.

The Convocation met again on Tuesday, conceded to the present The Upper House, at its meeting on Tuesday, conceded to the present the privilege of admission in order to report the proceedings. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winohester, Lincoln, Exeter, Rochester, St. Asaph, Peterborough, Llandsif, St. David's, Oxford, Salisbury, Worcester, Norwich, and

A discussion took place at the outset as to the right of the Archbishop to prorise the Convocation without the consent of his suffragans. The Archbishop said he had no idea of surrendering the right hitherto exercised by his predecessors.

The business of the sitting commenced by the reading of the address to the Crown proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It stated, that there were many of the elergy favourable, and many unfavourable, to the revival of Convocation; and that Convocation was content to leave the matter in the hands of her Majesty. Upon this the Bishop of Oxford moved an amendment, stating that the active deliberation of Convocation should be resumed; but disclaiming the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and confining itself to questions of disciples. Convocation should be resumed; but disclaiming the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and confining itself to questions of discipline. The Bishop of Winchester opposed the amendment; as did also, though less directly, the Bishops of Llandaff, Worcester, and Norwich. The Bishop of Salisbury supported it. The Bishop of St. Davi's, discatisfied with both the original address and the amendment, struck out a third course, in which several, and more particularly the Bishops of Exeter and London, concurred. He proposed that both should be submitted to a committee to ascertain how far they could be united, which suggestion the Archbishop would not say whether he would agree to. Ultimately, the Bishop of Oxford withdrew his amendment, in fav.ur of one drawn up by the Bishop of Salisbury, praying that Convocation might at no distant date be revived, and disavowing any intention of touching doctrinal questions. This was agreed to: as was also an additional cl. use protesting against Papal aggression. and the distant date of terrors, and distroying any intention of touching doctrinal questions. This was agreed to; as was also an additional cl. use protesting against Papal aggression.

A committee consisting of the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury,

Exeter, Winchester, Chichester, and St. David's, was afterwards appointed, on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, to consider whether an address should be presented to her Majesty, with respect to a measure for the better enforcing of discipline among the clergy. The committee was directed to confer with the Lower House.

Wednesday's businese consisted in settling some matters of routine, and in finally passing the address to the Throne,

The Lower House met at ten o'clock. The actual business consisted of the appointment of a Committee of Grievances, to consider the representation of "gravamina" and "reformanda" presented in a paper by Dr. Spry at the previous sitting. The Prolocutor carried the resolution to the Upper House; and on his return reported that the Archbishop had requested that the document be left with him, and that he would send an answer.

send an answer.

Some other matters were disposed of; and the House was in the midst of a discussion on an important paper framed as an address to the Queen, praying that license might be given to protest against the Papal aggression, in which all the branches of the Church within and without Great Britain would be invited to concur, when a message was sent proroguing

Britain would be invited to concur, when a message was sent proroguing the sitting until the next day.

The Lower House met accordingly on Wednesday; and the address from the Upper House having been received, several additions were made, one being an expression of regret at the death of the Duke of Wellington. On that portion of the address relating to the meeting of Convocation, which rather hinted than expressed a formal desire for the revival of its active functions, Archdeacon Hare moved an amendment, expressing a desire that her Majesty would take steps "for the speedy convening of a synod, in which the manifold gifts of the lay members of the church may work together with those of her ecclesiastical members." This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Seymour; but, in deference to the general opinion, the amendment was withdrawn. An attempt was made nevertheless, to raise a discussion. Dr. McCaul, Archdeacon Sinclair, and Archdeacon Garbett objected to the revival of Coavocation. The Rev. Hayward Cox moved an amendment, in opposition to sinciar, and Archaescon Garbett objective to the revival of convocation. The Rev. Hayward Cox moved an amendment, in opposition to the resumption of the functions of Convocation without lay co-operation, but the amendment was lost by a large majority. Subsequently the address was carried up by the Prolocutor, who reported that their Lordships had agreed to the alterations.

The address of Convocation, as finally amended and adjusted, stood

Madam,—We, your Majosty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, most humbly approach your M jesty with respectful assurances of loyal affection to your Majesty's throne and person.

And we desire to sdd our sincere congratulations, that since the last occasi-n when we enjoyed a similar privilege, it has pleased Almighty God to bless both your M.jesty's Royal family and the country at large with a measure of prosperity which demands our warmest thankuiness.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to state to your assembled Parliament, that your Majesty has received assurances of a disposition on the part of Foreign Powers to maintain those friendly relations with this country which have a ready been prolonged beyond all former example. And never, perhaps, was there a time when the inhabitants of this land were more generally prosperous, more willingly obedient to the laws, or more loyally affected towards the Throne. It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God that he will continue to ourselves, and extend to a 1 nations, the blessings of peace and unity.

Here we earnestly desire to assure your Majesty of our deep sympathy with the sorrow which your Majesty has so graciously expressed, a sorrow which is even abared by foreign nations, for the loss which the empire is now mourning, in the death of that great warrior and statesman, to whom, above all, it has been owing, under God's all-ruling Providence. that we have enjoyed this long and unpracedented peace and prosperity. We assure your Majesty that we prize, above the splendour of his greatest exploits, that high sense of duty which led him to devote all his faculties to the service of his Sovereign and his country, and to value his most glorious victories chiefly as they secured a lasting peace.

The subject, however, on which your Majesty will expect us to feel the deepest

The subject, however, on which your Majesty will expect us to feel the deepes interest, is the state of religion in this land. And here there is much to encourage, whilst there is also much to lament, and much that we hope gradually to amend. Great exertions have been made during the last thirty years, with the desire of whilst there is also much to lament, and much that we hope gradually to amend. Great exertions have been made during the last thirty years, with the desire of providing the means of spiritual instruction for a population increasing beyond all former experience. Much has been done by the awakened liberality of individuals, assisted by recent legislative measures, towards enabling the Church to fulfil the ends of her divine mission. Much, however, still remains to be done; and we assure your Majesty that our heartlest endeavours shall be used to relieve, wherever they exist, the spiritual wants of the population. We feel a confident persuasion that these our endeavours will be acconded by the pious and ready co-operation of our lay brethren in the Church. In connexion with this subject, we cannot but observe, that although the population of England and Wales has be en doubled in the last half century, the number of English and Welsh Bishops remains nearly the same as it was three centuries ago; a state of things to which we ber respectfully to invite your Majesty's consideration.

We trust, however, that if the Church has been unable to accomplish all that might be desired, it has yet given no slight proof of activity and power. Fewer churches were built during the whole of the last century than are now conscrated to the service of God in every successive year. Inadequate as are still the means of providing Christian education for the increasing numbers who require it, we thankfully acknowledge that great efforts have been made for its extension and improvement.

And great and painful as are the privations of many of your Majesty's poorer

it, we thank mity acknowledge that great enormance became and to be exceeded and improvement.

And great and painful as are the privations of many of your Majesty's poorer subjects in our crowded cities, it must be a peculiar source of satisfaction to your Majesty, that, under the continuous and active encouragement of your Majesty's illustrious Consort, institutions have been formed, and are daily forming, to increase the co. forts of the labouring classes, and to improve their moral and social condition; and, as all true charity has its origin in religious principle, we trust that in tois instance, also, proof has been given of the ladicance of that faith which it is the duty of the clergy to inculcate and maintain amongst the people intrusted to their charge. For whatever has been done or intended of good, we desire to give Ged the glory, through our Lord Jesus Christ; being deeply conscious of the imperfection of all our endayours.

In thus referring to the sufficts which appear to us especially to concern the well-being of the Church, we cannot omit to speak of those deliberative functions of this Couvecation which many members of our Church desire to see again called into active exercise.

into active exercise.

We do not, indeed, deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition your M-jesty for your Royal licence to transact such business as we may not enter upon without it; but we think it our duty respectfully to expressour conviction, both that its legislative assembles are an essential and most important part of the constitution of our Ref rmed Church, and that the circumstances of the present day make it alike more imperative to preserve, and, as far as possible, to improve them; and more part cularly that the resumption of their active functions, in such manner as your Majesty, by your Royal heenee, may permit, may, at no distant due, be productive of much advantage. We know, indeed, that apprehensions have been entertained that in such case Convocation in light address itself to the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and a spirit of strife and litterness be thereby engendered, fatal to Christian charity, and dangerous alike to existing institutions and to our visible unity; and we therefore feel it to be our duty humbly to pray your Majesty to receive this our most solemn declaration of our hearty acceptance of the doctrinal formularies and ilturgical effices of the Reformed Church, and our assurance that we regard them as inestimable blessings, and are resolved, by the help of God, to transmit them unumpaired to posterity. And further, we not only recognise, but highly prize, your Majesty's undoubted upremacy in all causes, ecclesistical and civil, over all persons, and in every part of your Majesty's domicions, as it was minimaled in ancient times against the usurpations of the see of Rome, and was recovered and re-asserted as our keformation. In connexion with this grave subject, we feel that your Majesty may expect from us the expression of our solemn protest against that fresh aggression of the Bishop of Rome, by which he has arroyated to himself the sportful charge of this nation, thereby denying the existence of that branch of the Church Catholic which was plant to active exercise.
We do not, indeed, deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition year fate of Christendom, and to lay this, our protest, before your most grac

Both Houses were prorogued till the 16th of February, on the sole an' hority of the Archbishop, under a protest from the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Chichester, and St. David's. These proceedings of the Convocation have practically altered the relation of that body to the State, by the Archbishop having permitted actual debates in both Houses; thus practically restoring the Church Synod as a substantive and deli-

It is understood that the Committee of Grievances appointed by the Lower House would be called together during the recess by the Pro-

Our Artist has, upon the preceding page, engraved the venerable Chamber at Westminster, with a session of the Lower House. The Jerusalem Chamber has been used as the Chapter House, probably, ever since the Abbey gave up its proper Chapter House to the Crown. Hither Henry IV. was brought from the Confessor's shrine in the Abbey, in a fit of apoplexy, and breathed his last.

It hath been prophesy'd to me many years, I should not dis out in Jerusalem. Which valuly I supposed the Holy Land: But bear me to tint chamber, there I'll lye: In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.

Its northern window still exhibits some stained glass, which is ascribed to the period of Edward III. The portrait of Richard II., finely engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta," was removed not many years ago from the choir, and placed in this chamber.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We know, gentle readers of our gossiping epistles, that politics are nearly tabooed in your letters from Paris: mais que voulez vous? In a place where one sees, hears, dreams of politics; where the cook, when you go to order dinner, entertains you with the political views of the butcher and the charbonnier; where your serving damsel sings Republican songs as she sits at her work, till you tremble at the idea that an agent de police will signalise you and your household as being malcontents of the deepest dye; where your portier cannot, for love or money, be induced to bring up your journal till be has smelt over the extracts from the Moniteur; where the very children, making dirt-pies in the guiter, fight about the Empire and the Republic; one, we say, lives in such an atmosphere Empire and the Republic; one, we say, lives in such an atmosphere where one can no more keep politics out of one's head or out of one's here ters, than Mr. Dick, of simple and kite-flying memory, could keep Charles I. out of his celebrated memorial. We will try, however, to render the doses as homocopathic as possible, and administer them at as distant intervals as may be, trusting to the above statement of our position to stand excused before you. Here followeth an aneodote not quite new, but none the worse for wear, on the subject of last year's voting for Louis Napoleon's remaining President.

Two Auvergnats—and, as a natural consequence, porteurs d'cau—met in the street; and, stopping their vehicles, commenced a conversation—of

Two Auvergnats—and, as a natural consequence, porteurs d'cau—met in the street; and, stopping their vehicles, commenced a conversation—of course, on the one inexhaustible theme. "Why," inquired the simpler of the two individuals, "do they merely put on the bulletins Out or Non?" "Que tu est tête!" replied the other, an esprit fort; "Don't you know that Out means—'Yes, I wish him to stay;' the other—'No, I don't want him to go? C'est tout simple." Thoroughly satisfied as you or I, reader, would have been with so clear and satisfactory an exposition of the case, our Auvergnat took up the shafts of his water cart, and resumed his route, reflecting admiringly, as you and I, reader, do every day, on the wisdom and intelligence of a Government which thus, by the most simple means, arranges all things to its use and profit.

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We really must tell you some of the incidents of the voting, trying as much as possible to keep out King Charles I.

The whole of Sunday night was passed in examining the contents of the electoral urns, one of which enclosed the votes, the other the names of the voters; and from daylight circulars were sent round to electors, the absence of whose names indicated that they had not as yet exercised their right, requesting them not to delay the fulfilment of it. As they arrived at the Mairie, billets with Out written or printed on them, were thrust into their hands to deposit in the urn.

Not even the artists, who for weeks before St. Valentine's Day seek inspiration of the muses for the invention of delicate and far-fetched devices for their tender missives, ever journeyed so effectually and satisfactorily to Helicon as have those of the Empire for the composing of the builetins for the voting. Some are simply grand, the Out of course, Non existeth not for them) appearing arrayed in gold or purple, without other adornment—fit emblem of the grand and simple dignity of the cause they support. Others bear the charmed monosyllable, surmounted by the crown that is ere long to encircle the brow of Casar. Others display the bird of Jove, with extended wings. On this is a portrait of the modern Augustus, moustache and all; on that an angel points out the word Oui, inscribed on the sun, to a prisoner, who stretches forth to hira his arms from the grating of his dungeon! Perhaps, however, the most brilliant effort of imagination among all these is a bulletin which, when open, displays the form of an eagle, with ailes deployées; when folded, that of the traditional cocked hat.

It appears dee ded that Court dresses are to be adopted for the beau sexe as well as for the laid. Although the fairer part of the creation are not to be called upon to appear with their waists close under their arms, three breadths in their skirts, and draperies altogether of the scantiest proportions—(Louis Napoleon knows he may imprison and transp

three breadths in their skirts, and draperies altogether of the scannier proportions—(Louis Napoleon knows he may imprison and transport political affenders, that he may crush journals and indulge in similar in spirations of his genius, but dictating to women, fashions that do not take their fancy at the time being, though, thirty years ago, they would not have listened to or tolerated any others—Ah c'est autre chose!)—it is yet anticipated that the robe de cour will incline to the fashion of that of the Empire, both as to its general spaces, and to the abundant of the Empire, both as to its general aspect and to the abundant employment of gold and jewels in its decoration. It is said that a drawing of the proposed innovation has been made by especial order, and submitted to the approval of the fature Emperor.

It is by many journals positively asserted that the Wasa marriage is to take place, and some even declare that the flançailles are to be celebrated in the month of January.

It is by many journals positively asserted that the Wasa marriage is to take place, and some even declare that the flançailles are to be celebrated in the month of January.

The Théâtre Français is giving with great success a comedy of M. Mélesville, entitled "Sullivan." The plan of the piece is by no means new, having already, with trifling differences, appeared on the French stage under the name, if we mistake not, of "Garrick;" being founded on an anecdote, the authenticity of which we do not profess to give an opinion upon, related of that actor. We recollect seeing the original piece some years since played by the French company at our St. James & Theatre. Garrick, in the first play—Sullivan in the second and present one—by his acting, inspires a desperate passion in the breast of a young and beautiful girl, to the despair of her father, a wealthy merchant, who looks upon a great actor, tragedian or comedian, in precisely the san elight that he regards the imps in a pantomine. Storms, scenes, teans ensue: papa rages or entreats; Miss, tient bon. In "Garrick" there is a flance, who is of course au desepoir with grief and jealousy; in "Sullivan" there is no incumbrance. At last, in despair, a luminous idea strikes Papa. He confides the truth to the mangeur de caurs, entreating him to dissendant Miss himself, and thus cure her of her blind partiality. The bargain is struck; Garrick-Sullivan appears at the house of the City papa, who has invited many of his friends to come and see the lion at teeding time. Garrick-Sullivan has seen Miss at the theatre, and has noted, with much satisfaction, her evident admiration of his talents; but it is only now that he learns her identity with the City merchant's daughter. He begins to repent of his promise, but at the theatre, and has noted, with much satisfaction, her evident admiration of his talents; but it is only now that he learns her identity with the City merchant's daughter. He begins to repent of his promise, but a bargain is a bargain: it s'execute: he impersonates intoxication in all its most revolting phases, and of course the disenchantment is complete. Here the resemblance of the two pieces ceases. In "Garrick," matters remain here; the young lady casts from her bosom the broken idol, and consoles herself with her intended. In "Sullivan," she learns the trick that has been put upon her; the seli-immolation of her hero, who has sacrificed his growing passion to a sense of honour; papa is mollified, and all ends happily.

At the Theatre Lyrique, "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" and "Si J'étois Roi" have given place to the reprise of "La Perle de Brésil" of Félicien David—certainly one of the prettiest modern opéras comiques on

Felicen David—certainly one of the pretitest modern operas comagues on any stage. The music, the misse en scène, the execution, are all admirable, and the success, of course, considerable.

"La Masse de Ste. Cécile," composed by M. Ambroise Thomas, was performed a few days since, at the church of St. Eustache, with extreme magnificence, by six hundred artists. All the principal churches in Paris celebrated the fête of the Saint with great pomp and splendour, At the Magdalaine, Cherubinia, "Magsalaine, Cherubinia," "Magsalaine, Cherubinia, "Magsalaine, Cherubinia," "Magsalaine, Cherubinia, "Magsalaine, Cherubinia," "Magsalaine, Cherubinia, "Magsalaine, At the Madeleine, Cherubini's "Masse du Sacre" was executed in an

exquisite manner. exquisite manner.

The works for the improvements in the Bois de Boulogne have commenced, under the inspection of M. Varé. They are to consist of a lake of some extent, a serpentine river, various clearings, plantations, gardens, and new walks; and the whole is to be crowned by the formation of a railroad to get there: no small improvement in itself, as we know few roads uglier, worse-kept, more sun-scorched in summer, more wind swept in winter, than the present avenues to the Bois de

Boulogne.

The vote on the Imperial plebiscite has been what was expected. France has accepted the Empire. The result of the scrutinfor the department of the Seine gives—Oui, 210,658; Non, 54,753. The army votes show 166,335 for, and 5779 against, with 1964 set down as doubtful. The navy, 22,630 for, to 1011 against, with 551 doubtful or null. It is calculated that in Paris the number of persons who "abstained" on the 10th December, 1848, amounted to one-fourth of the electors; in December, 1848, amounted to one-fourth of the electors; in December, 1848, amounted to one-fourth of the electors. December, 1848, amounted to one-fourth of the electors; in December, 1851, to one-fifth, and in the present instance, to one-seventh. Private accounts from several places in the departments state, that, whatever be the cause, the rural populations have actually voted en masse for the Empire, notwithstanding the obstacles occasioned by the inclemency of the weather, which has been general throughout France. In some towns not yet included in the official returns it is also stated that the affirmative votes have been less than in 1851. After Paris, one city presents a remarkable exception, and that is Strasburg, where there have been on the present occasion only 2600 electors who have abstained from voting, instead of 5800. So har as has yet been seen, the number of affirmative votes appear less at Lille, Dijon, Orleans, Cambrai, and Tours, At Lille, those who abstained from voting are reckoned at more than 7000 out of 15.201. who abstained from voting are reckoned at more than 7000 out of 15,201. The opinion still is, that the majority for the Empire will be about

8,000,000, rather over than under. The Prefects and sub-Prefects have been enthusiastic in their appeals to the public. One official who declares that "the defeat of Waterloo has remained as a tear on the heart of France," exclaims: "Re-establish the Empire, and put an end to the mourning of thirty-even years." Another declares that the essablishment of the Empire is tantamount to tearing out the first pane from the Treaties of 1815. Another functionary has had a billothox made expressly to be taken round to the hospitals, and to the residences of sick or aged persons, whom disease or the inclement weather prevented from going to the municipality to vote. To show his gratitude, Abd-el-Kader actually petitioned the Mayor of Amboise to be allowed to vote, and a special urn was provided for the reception of the Emir's vote, and that of his officers.

SPAIN.

A grand levce was held by the Queen and the Queen-Mother on the 19th, it being the fite day of the former. The attendance was very numerous. The Heraldo states that the statutes of the company for the canadisation of the Ebro have been approved of by the Royal Council. The governor of the province of Malaga has issued a decree prohibiting the carrying of the long kuife called navagas, under pain of impriconment. Letters which had reached Madrid from Manilla, dated Sept. 15, passes of the talken to be reffectly transport. represent that colony to be perfectly tranquil.

GREECE.

The Morning Herald announces, that at "Lord Malmesbury's own house," on Saturday, a convention was signed on behalf of England, France, Russia, Bayara, and Greece. "The new treaty (says the Heraly) declare that none but a Prince professing the Greek religion shall reign over the Greek people.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

According to the latest accounts received from the Australian Gold Felds, the quantity of the precious metal discovered is becoming quite fabulous. The Victoria diggings in one month alone (August) yielded 246,000 onnecs. One place, a "flat," between Adelaide Gully and Wattletree Flat, on the road leading from Forest Creek to Fryer's Creek, has obtained colonial celebrity by a party of four Adelaide men, who had gone there "prospecting," turning up 150 lb. weight of pure gold in one morning between breakfast and dinner. Seven tons of gold were lying idle at Adelaide Gully for want of horses to take them to Melbourne, and more was fast accumulating. At New Bendigo Flat, Forest Creek, one "party" took 12 lb. weight from one hole, and four Germans gained 21 lb. of gold in one week. At Donkey Gully, in the upper part of Forest Creek, 100 onnecs were taken out by a party in one week, and many others in that vicinity are digging the old deserted holes and doing "very well."

The papers contain a very interesting document, a price current of labour, published by a Mr. Fitchett, of the Victoria Registry Office. Of course the prices are bona fide ones, because Mr. Fitchett is prepared to engage servants at the amount he mentions. Married couples, as house servants for country hotels, &c., can have engagements at £65 to £70 per annum, with rations; shepherds, £38; but-keepers, £30; bullock-drivers, £50, or by the week, £1 10s., and on the roads from £3 to £4; farm servants, £50 per annum, and £1 10s. by the week, &c.

THE NEW GAZZA LADRA.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The following is an illustration of Mr. Disraeli'a " Ciceronian" habit of The following is an illustration of Mr. Disraell's "Cleeronian" habit of learning common-places and forgetting to specify that they are quotations. The words "it has been well observed" can apply to the first sentence only; and if they are intended as a loophole, that only shows the plagiarism to be thoroughly wilful. It may be well to state that "Lord Cadurcis" was expressly intended by the novelist as a pseudonym for Lord Proper.

or even to inquire efter the trath, intainly selected as geomine the most flagrant of the first library librar

Diagriariam to be thoroughly wilful.
Cadurcis' was expressly intended by
Lord Byron:—

It has been well observed that no spectacle is or idiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. In general, elopements, divorces, and family quarrels pass with little notice. We read the scandal, takk about it for a day, and forget it. But once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. We cannot suffer the laws of religion and decency to be violated. We must make a stand against vice. We must teach libertines that the English people appreciate the importance of domestic ties. Accordingly, some unfortunate man, in no respect more deprayed than hundreds whose offences have been most ted with lenity, is singled out as an expistory sacrifice. If he has children, they are to be taken from him. If he has a profession, he is to be driven from it. He is cut by the higher orders, sand hissed by the lower. He is, in truth, a sort of whipping-boy, by whose vicarious geomies all the other transgenests of the sum class are; it is supposed, sufficiently chastised. We reflect very complacently on our own severity, and compare, with great prile, the high tandard of moras established in England with the Parisan lazity. At length, our anger is saticated—our viellm is ruined and hearthorken—and our virtue goos quictly to sleep for seven years more.

Thus it happened to Lord Cadurcis: he was the periodical victim, toe scape for seven years more with the principle of the wilderness with all the crimes and curves of the multitude on his lowed. Lord Cadurcis had certainly committed a great crime: not his intrigue with the Parisan lazity. At length, our anger is and at all events, divorces and duels, under any eircumstances, sound soarcely have existed or authorised the storm write was now about to burst over the little profess. Lord Cadurcis had centainly committed a great crime: not his intrigue with the Parisan lazity. At length our agree is statisted. We reflect, very complacently of the offence which, of

The public, without walting to think, The public, without knowing any oven to inquire eiter the truth, in-

MR. DISRAELI AND M. THIERS.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the Times:-

Sir, --As the writer of the article of July 4, in the Morning Chronicle, from h ch Mr. Disrael is charged with having taken a passage of his panygoric upon a sa c Duke of Wellington, I think it but just to that gentleman to exenerate

entire y from this unlounded accusation.
is more than ten yours ago since Mr. Disraeli first mentioned to me this
N'ikking eulogium of the military character, which he remembered having cen years before, in a French review.

It subs quently discovered that this article was by no less a personage.

Thiers, I made use of the quotation in some comments on French

military statesmen.

It is therefore but fair to state that, instead of Mr. D'sraell being indebted to the Morning Chronicle for the passage in question, the Morning Chronicle was inducted to Mr. Disraell.

Thave the henour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
-street, Nov. 21.
GEORGE STONER SMITHE.

68. Harley-street, Nov. 21.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.



John Talbor, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury, died on the 9th inst. at Naples, after a short illness. His Lordship had been sojourning on the Continent during the last two years. At the beginning of this month he was suddenly seized, while at Palermo, with an affection of the brain, caused by exposure to the intense heat of the place, and he was ordered of the place, and he was ordered by his medical attendants to re-move to Rome. He had pro-

of the place, and he was ordered by his medical attendants to remove to Rome. He had progressed as far as Naples, when a fatal attack of fever came on, and his Lordship soon after expired.

The Earl of Shrew-bury was the lineal male heir and representative of the renowned warrier fir John Talbot, so distinguished in the French wars of Henry V. and VI., more especially as the opponent of the Maid of Orleans. To him were granted the Earldoms of Shrewsbury and Waterford, which descended to the nobleman whose death we record. The great Talbot was slain, in his 80th year, in a battle with the French before Chastillon. It is saud that he was victorious in forty different engagements. The late Earl was born 18th March, 1791, the son of John Joseph Talbot, Esq., by Catherine, his first wite, daughter of Thomas Clifton, Eq., of Lytham, county Lancaster, and succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his uncle, in 1827. He inherited, at the same time, a very considerable property, and, subsequently, he commenced, under the guidance of Pugin, the erection of the magnificent structure of Alton Towers. From the moment of his accession to the Peerage, his Lordship took an active part in matters concerning the Roman Catholic party, of which he was a zealous adherent. About the year 1839 he wrote several pol-theal and religious pamphlets, chiefly addressed to Mr. Ambroce Lisle Phillipps, a convert, and remarkable for their extreme Catholic tendency, and their censure of Mr. O'Connell.

On all occasions Lord Shrewsbury was a munificent supporter of his religion, and he is stated to have contributed no less a sum than £50,000 to the building of Roman Catholic edifices. A splendid church was erected at Cheadle at the Earl's sole expense; and the cathedral at Nottingham was largely assisted by his Lordship's generosity.

Lord Shrewsbury married, 27th June, 1814, Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, and neice of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris, by whom he had issue one so

SIR THOMAS JOSEPH DE TRAFFORD, BART., OF TRAFFORD



PARK, CO. LANCASTER.

SIR THOMAS died at Trafford Fark, on the 14th inst., aged 74. The old and knightly family which he represented, has been seated at Trafford from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. An ancient deed sets forth that Randolphus, the direct ancestor, "flourished at Trafford in the time of Canute the Dane, about the year 1030." The gentleman, whose death we record, was son and heir of the late John Trafford, Esq., of Trafford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Stephen Walter Tempest, Esq., of Broughton, county York. He served as High Sheriff of Lancashire, in 1834, received a Royal licence in 1841 to assume the prefix De to his surname, and was created a Baronet in the same year. Sir Thomas married, 17th August, 1803, Laura Anne, third daughter and co-heir of Francis Colman, Esq., of Hilleradon, Devon, and had issue, Sir Humphrey, present and second Baronet, born 1st May, 1808, four younger sons, and seven daughters. PARK, CO. LANCASTER.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY FREDERICK BOUVERIE, G.C.B., AND G.C.M.G., COLONEL OF THE 97TH FOOT.

This gallant officer died suddenly, at Woolbeding, on the 14th inst. He was born 11th July, 1783, the third son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of the first Earl of Radnor. He entered the army, as Ensign in in the 2nd Foot, in 1799. In 1809 he served on the staff in Scotland, and subsequently filled the office of aide-de-camp and military scoretary to the Duke of Wellington, while in Spain. In 1838 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General; and, at one period, was Governor of Maila. He received one Cross and one Clasp for his services as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, and Orthes.

Orthe:
Sir H. F. Bouverle married, 8th July, 1826, Julia Fanny, daughter of the late Lewis Montolieu, Esq., and widow of Captain William Wilbraham, R.N., by whom (who died 23d June, 1836) he leaves one son, Henry Montolieu Bouverie, an officer in the Coldstream Guards; and one daughter, Henrietta, married, in 1851, to Hugh Montolieu Hammersley,

THE COUNTESS OF ELDON.

Louisa, Countess of Eldon, died on the 18th inst., after a short illness Louisa, Countess of Edon, deed of the Soft Mark, Access a Shortess at Shirley Park, Surrey. Her Ladyship was born November 16th, 1887, the third daughter of Charles Dancombe, 1st Lord Feversham; and was married, October 1, 1831, to John Scott, Viscount Encombe, who subsequently became 2nd Earl of Eldon at the decease of his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Edon, in 1838. Of this marriage there is issue, one sos, John Viscount Encombe, born November 8th, 1845, and six

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., LORD PRIVY SEAL.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., LORD PRIVY SEAL.

If we reflect that the Marquis of Salisbury has, for very nearly thirty years, held a seat in the House of Peers, and that for some time before his elevation he sat in the House of Commons, we shall notice that, in a political point of view, his life has been comparatively inactive. Yet he always has been, and still is, a man of very decided political opinions, who never shrank from avowing those opinions, even at a time when they involved no ordinary unpopularity. In point of fact, Lord Salisbury's life has been that of a country gentleman rather than that of a countier or a politician; and he has seldom stepped into the arena as a political combatant, except on those preat and exciting occasions when it is almost the duty of a man invested with the privilege of legislating to declare his conscientious opinions.

to declare his conscientious opinions.

The family of Lord Salisbury is descended from Robert Cecil, the youngest son of the celebrated Lord Burghley, by the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. Robert Cecil was raised to the peerage by James I., in 1803, as Baron Cecil; and in 1805 he was created Earl of Salsbury, having intermediate y received the title of Viscount Cranbourne. The family were not in any way remarkable for the talent which distinguished their ancestor, nor old they take any very active part in public affairs; but in the year 1839 an inc dent occurred to the then holder of the title, which forcibly illustrates the state of opinion in "free" England at that date. James, the fourth Earl of Salisbury, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith. The House of Commaons, at that time under the influence of a violent access of the anti-Popish frenzy, made this conversion, and that of the Earl of Peterborough, the subject of debate. A resolution was adopted that they should be impeached for high treason, "for having depar ed from their allegiance, and become reconciled to the Charch of Rome!" The threatened prosecution, however, was soon afterwards abandoned.

wards abandoned. The present Marquis succeeded to the title on the death of the first Marquis (created 18th August, 1789), on the 18th of June, 1823. He had previously sat for some years in the House of Commons as Viscount Cranbourne. He has always professed himself a Tory of the ent Marquis succeeded to the title on the death of his father,

count Cranbourne. He has always professed himself a Tory of the school of the younger Pitt.

In June, 1823, he succeeded to the Marquisate, and in due time took his seat in the House of Peers. We do not find him actively engaged until June, 1824, when he resumed his early pursuits so far as to oppose, and successfully, Earl Grosvenor's bill to legalise the sale of game. It is observable that four years later Lord Salisbury himself proposed successfully a bill to effect the same object as that which he had before

opposed. In 1825 he was very active again on the "Spring Guns Bill;" indeed, but for an occasional brush with the Whig Peers on the Corn Laws, Lord Salisbury's senatorial honours would almost be confined to

opposed. In 1826 he was very active again on the "Spring Guns Bill;" indeed, but for an occasional brush with the Whig Peers on the Corn Laws, Lord Salisbury's senatorial honours would almost be confined to his success on such congonial topics.

In 1826 Lord King had made one of his dashing assaults on the Corn Laws. Lord Salisbury was in arms at once. He taunted the noble Lord with not having brought forward some specific measure, it course from which Lord King had sagadously abstained, from a conviction of the hopeieseness of appealing to a jury so constituted. The noble Lord well had used all the arguments calculated to irritate the manufacturers, and to persuade them and the people that they were sufferers by the exclusive privileges of the landed interest. If the mobic Lord would give him an opportunity, he would prove that the mensional facturing interest depended for its property on that of the agricultural interest. In the May following Lord Salisbury also delivered a very strong speech against any change in the Whig Minsing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state that the noble Marquis was not one of the admirers of the Reform Bill, or that the Whig Minsing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state that the noble Marquis was not one of the damirers of the Reform Bill, or that the Whig Minsing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state that the noble Marquis was not one of the damirers of the Reform Bill, or that the Whig Minsing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state that the noble Marquis was not one of the Marquis was considered to the theorem and the state of the Reform Bill, or that the Whig Minsing Corn Laws. It is almost unnecessary to state the state of the state of the state of the Reform Bill, or the theorem Bill, or the state of the Minsing Corn Bill Bill, or the Bill, or party, whose stale party and the state of the party and the state of the party and the state of the par

James Brownlow William Gascoyne Cecil, second Marquis of Sallsbury (K.G., LL.D., and F.R.S.), was born on the 17th April, 1791. He married, on the 2d Feb., 1821, Frances Mary, daughter of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., when he took the name of Gascoyne as a prefix to his own family name. The first Lady Salisbury died on the 15th October, 1839. The Dowager Marchioness had met with a melancholy fate in Nov., 1839, having been burnt to death in the west wing of Hatfield House when it was destroyed by fire. Lord Salisbury had issue by his first marriege the present Lord Cranbourne (born 29th Oct., 1821) and two other sons; also two daughters, one married to Mr. J. B. Hope, M.P., the other to Mr. J. M. Balfour, M.P.

The Marquis of Sa isbury married, on the 29th April, 1847, Lady Mary Catherine, second daughter of Earl Delawarr, by whom he has one son and one daughter.

Lord Salisbury is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, High Steward of Hertford, Mejor of the South Heris Yeomanry Cavalry, and James Brownlow William Gascoyne Cecil, second Marquis of Salis-

Steward of Hertford, Major of the South Herts Yeomany Cavalry, and Colonel of the Herts Militia. One of his Lordship's sisters is married to Lord Cowley, the other to the Marquis of Westmeath. The principal family seats are Hatfield House, Herts (where the noble Marquis received the honour of a visit from her Majesty), and Childwell Hall,

THE RIGHT HON, SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

OF the past political life of Sir John Trollope we have not much to record; his present position, however, as Chief Poor-law Commissioner, renders it desirable that we should know what has been his former career, and what is the prospect of his probable conduct, in the event of her Majesty's Ministers fulfilling the expectations entertained by some sanguine persons of their future measures.

Sir John Trollope comes from an old Lincolnshire family. He is the son of the sixth Baronet, by the daughter of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Coxwold, Lincolnshire. Sir John was born at Casewick, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1800. On the 2cth of October, 1847, he married Julia Maria, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.

So far back as as the year 1825 Sir John Trollope was a man of note in his county. In that year he served as High Sheriff; and he was early looked to as one who might some day find favour with the Lincolnshire farmers, should any cause lead them to change their representatives.

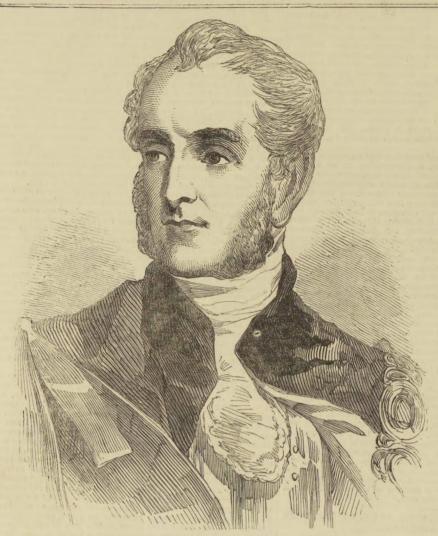
Counshire farmers, should any cause lead them to change their representatives.

It was not until the general election of 1841 that the right hon. Baronet was returned to Parliament as member for the southern division of Lincolnshire. To the new commer isl policy of Sir Robert Peel—that now distinguished as "the policy of 1842"—he gave a general support, though not without some small exceptions more immediately affecting agriculture; but he continued for four years a silent member of the bouse. In June, 1844, he stood up as the defender of the Protection or Procedular Associations, which, it will be remembered, were established by the agricultural and shipping interest to oppose the growing influence of the Anti-Corn-Law League. His speech was not without ability. Its chief feature was that he maintained the landlords would be the last to suffer from the repeal of the Corn Laws, and that the farm labourers would quit the rural districts for the towns, where they would become chargeable on the poor-rates.

When, in 1846, Sir Robert Peel brought forward the bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws, six John Trollong did not for an instant hesitate as to

When, in 1846, Sir Robert Peel brought forward the bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Sir John Trollope did not for an instant hesitate as to the line he should take. He had been elected as a Protectionist, and a Protectionist he remained. He was one of the first to follow the standard of the late Lord George Bentinek and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he was abke regular in his attendance and in his votes. In one of his speeches at this period, he maintained that the Protectionists did not wish to make food scarce and dear: they desired to see it abundant and cheap, but preferred that it should be the growth of English rather than of foreign soils. He predicted that after the repeal there would still be great fluctuations in the price of corn. Against the second reading of the Repeal Bill Sir John Trollope made a good, strong, practical speech, embodying the farmers' views of the question.

question. Throughout the debates on that measure he stuck to his creed and party; and no cheers were more loud in delight at Mr. Disraeli's sarcasms on Sir Robert Feel, than those of the weighty representative of South Lincolnshire. When, on the 25th of June, the moment for revenge came—when the Corn Bill had passed the Lords, and Sir R. Peel, by moving on the Irish Coercion Bill, tempted the defeat which party



THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., LORD PRIVY SEAL. FROM AN OBIGINAL PAINTING AT HATFIELD.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART., M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD. FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

justice, if not political equity, demanded—Sir John Trollope was there to cast his stone, and help in the downfal of the Minister who had saved his order from disgrace and danger, but who was by them known only as "the traitor."

as "the traitor."

In the succeeding years Sir J. Trollope followed, first, Lord George Bentinck, then, Mr. Disraeli. In 1850, the Whigs having recognised in the Queen's Speech the existence of agricultural distress, Sir J. Trollope was selected to move an amendment to the Address, declaring that the now admitted distress arose from Free Trade, and was aggravated by local taxation. Mr. Disraeli then moved his committee on agricultural distress, when, on a division, there appeared a majority of only 21 for Ministers, and Mr. Disraeli was emboldened to go further next year in letting down his party from the high and dry regions of Protection into the healthier atmosphere of "adjustment of taxation." In 1850 Sir J. Trollope voted again for Mr. Disraeli's metamorphosis of "Protection," when he ran the Whigs down to a majority of 14. In 1851 he supported Lord J. Russell in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and on the subsequent change of Ministry, Sir John was appointed Chief Poor-Law Commissioner, in the room of Mr. Baines.

It is due to Sir John Trollope to say that he has always been a con-

ran the Whigs down to a majority of 14. In 1851 he supported Lord J. Russell in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and on the subsequent change of Ministry, Sir John was appointed Chief Poor-Law Commissioner. In the room of Mr. Baines.

It is due to Sir John Trollope to say that he has always been a consistent believer in the efficacy of Protection; and that, although he is too good a subordinate to defy his chieftains, his election speeches of late have been of a character to presage some difficulty for Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby in keeping the Ministerial team in order. Sir John Trollope is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln. Of respectable abilities and conciliatory character, with sound practical knowledge as a farmer, he may perhaps manage the Poor Law department in a more homogeneous spirit than can be expected from men who do not come in contact with the workings of the system in the rural districts, and are too apt to judge by abstract rules and theories. At the same time, it is as a representative of agricultural interests that Sir John Trollope has his place in the

The worthy Baronet has a sister, married to Mr. Wykeham Martin; and two of his near relatives attained distinction in the Navy:—Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, K.C.B., who died in 1839; and Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B., who died in May, 1850.

ROYAL MAIL PACKET "LA PLATA."

This noble vessel, the last new ship of the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, arrived in Southampton Water on the 18th instant, from the West Indies, under melancholy circumstances; seven of her crew having died on the passage from yellow fever, including her commander, Captain Allan, a gentleman universally esteemed for his high integrity and his talents as a seaman.

House, and upon those subjects alone has he ever displayed any mental activity.

The worthy Baronet has a sister, married to Mr. Wykeham Martin; and two of his near relatives attained distinction in the Navy:—Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, K.C.B., who died in 1839; and Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B., who died in May, 1850.

Stoppages to receive and discharge pilots, in thirty-six hours, at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour. She made her last voyage out to St. Thomas in 12½ days, and returned from that place, in spite of bad weather the greater part of the passage, in 13 days; and has been pronounced, by the most competent authorities, to be the fastest ocean steam-ship in the world.

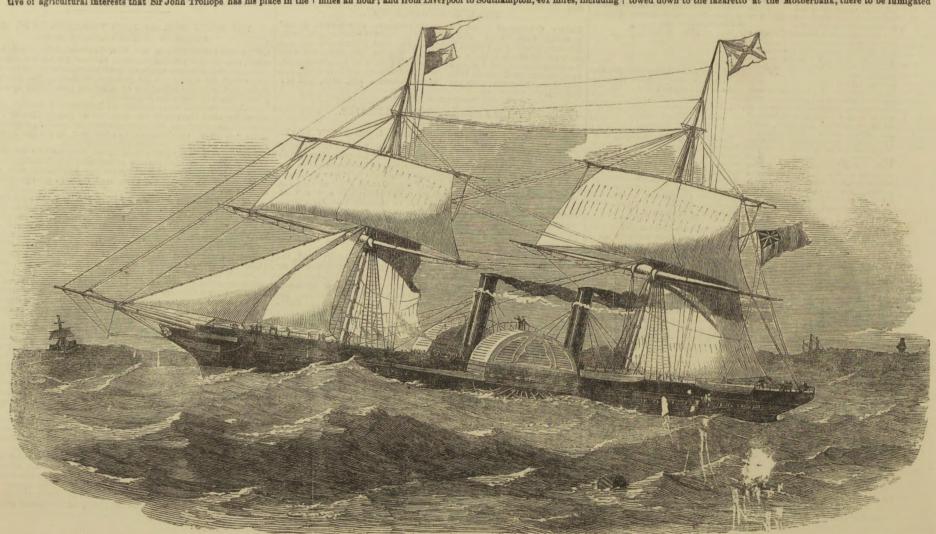
The plan of cabin arrangements is totally different from that of the

The plan of cabin arrangements is totally different from that of the other ships of this company; instead of their spar-decks, she has a deck round-house, extending the whole length of the ship. Her dimensions and power are as follow:—

Burthen in tons
Length between perpendiculars
Breadth of beam
Depth of hold 2292.42.94 285 feet 41 ft. 6 in. 27 ft. 8 in. Breadth of beam
Depth of hold
Horse power
Diameter of cylinder
Diameter of paddles
Stroke
Average speed 103 inches 36 ft. 10 in. 9 feet 14½ miles per hour.

At Southampton, La Plata was boarded and inspected by the Health Officer of the port; who withheld pratique, and refused to allow the landing of the mails. A report was handed to him of the health of the persons on board; from which it appears, that besides the nine who have died, there were "twenty-one invalids ill during the voyage, including the doctor;" and that they had no disinfecting fluid but chloride of lime.

The collector of Customs then determined to permit La Plata to remain at anchor in the river, but debarred from any communication whatever with the shore, till a report of the circumstances of the case had been forwarded to the Commissioners of Customs; in the meantime, the collector consented to the mails being placed in a boat, in charge of Lieutenant Gardner, the Admiralty agent of the ship, and towed down to the lazaretto at the Motherbank, there to be fumigated



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "LA PLATA."



THE FRENCH SENATE AT ST. CLOUD .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and returned to Southampton for transmission to the General Post-

onice.
On Saturday morning, Sir William Pym, the Superintendent-General of Quarantine, arrived from London, and having inspected the crew and convalescents of the vessel, and finding that the latter were progressing most favourably, and having ascertained that there had not been any fresh cases of yellow fever for the last seven days, released La Plata from quarantine.

Permission was accorded to enter the docks, and discharge her cargo.

Permission was accorded to enter the docks and discharge her cargo, &c.; but the quarantine officers deemed it prudent previously to give orders that she should take a trip of about eight miles down the river to bury the dead on board, in preference to landing their remains at Southampton. Accordingly, about noon, La Plata hauled down the quarantine flag, got under way, and steamed into the open water, where the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of the unfortunate men who had died was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney. After this La Plata headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about four o'clock, the passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE new winter toilettes are distinguished by the magnificence and costliness of their materials; even the simplest dresses for morning dress being of exorbitant price. These include taffetas of extreme thickness, and of all shades; the flounces are edged with satin stripes, and festooned; and at their extremities is a pretty fringe woven in the stuff. But the stuff, par excellence, is the brocautelle; this does not bear flounces; But the stuff, par excellence, is the brocautelle; this does not bear flounces; it is manufactured in the richest style: the pattern is almost in relief, very thick at the bottom, growing thinner as it ascends to the waist. It is made of various shades: for morning, the pattern is black, on a cabbage-green ground, or Naples blue; violet is, however, the shade most in vogue, and best harmonises with black. For evening, the pattern is white, upon a light ground, as China rose, or light blue, and mais. These are truly magnificent. There are also for evening, plaid borders of velvet, woven with a white ground: these are charming for young people. A fashion of the Empire, when tortoise-shell was not so common as at present, has been revived. Thus, metal combs are worn, ornamented with pearls, enamel, &c. The

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

hair is generally dressed falling very low on the neck behind; and from it hang long ribbons, either singly or in long flat bunches, falling on the neck and shoulders, and sometimes even to the waist. The revival of short waists is still apprehended; but the only approach we have seen is in bodies round in front, instead of pointed, with a silk belt of watered ribbon tied in front, with long falling ends: so long as fashion does not exceed this, nothing can be said against it.

A charming little garment, of which we have already spoken, is now in high fashion; this is a Turkish jacket, large and quite straight behind, and with sleeves open at the elbow; it is worn at home, over a rich toilet, on receiving the first-comers to ball or party. This jacket is mostly made of red or white cashmere, trimmed with gold or silver ribbon, and a little fringe to match. For older persons black cashmere stripes of velvet are woven in the stuff.

is worn, with black braid and gold pattern. The Talma mantelets still continue fashionable; but there is some talk of a partial return to cloaks, with sleeves very wide at the ends. They are trimmed either with ribbons, fringe, or lace on the arms, and at the bottom of the garment; black velvet is most becoming. The mildness of the season has not

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Talma mantelet of velvet or cloth, trimmed with a wide watered ribbon; a small collar giving a finish to the mantelet, and fitting quite close to the neck. The collar of the fichu should be turned over it. Albanian dress, with pattern; the ground is of reps, and the



PARIS FASILIONS FOR DECEMBER.

BONNETS.—No. 1. White satin bonnet: crown black, the top trimmed with white satin ribbon, put on lozenge-shaped, and each trimmed with small blond lace of the same width. On the edge of the front is a small ribbon, laid flat, on a frill gathered in the middle, made with ribbon, the end trimmed with blond to match; inside are two large bunches of white pinks, or rose pinks.

No. 2. Green velvet bonnet: crown trimmed with guimpure or embroidery; the top is trimmed with three rows of ribbon to match, gathered at one end, the edge of the front trimmed with a frill of ribbon indented, and the curtain trimmed to match.

No. 3. Plain velvet bonnet, for morning dress and mid-winter.—

No. 3. Plain velvet bonnet, for morning dress and mid-winter.—Garnet green, and violet, are worn, trimmed with two slopes laid on flat; flowers of velvet, with the centre of a lively colour; the inside trimmed with velvet flowers to match, but mingled with blonde and net.

No. 4. Visiting, or theatre bonnets of white satin, entirely covered with four rows of lace, and a feather rolled up on each side.

CAPS.—1. Indoor cap of pink taffeta, trimmed with black lace and a large bunch of small lace net. 2. Evening party cap: crown of flat lace, and lined with five pinks, half hidden by a lace lappet; the two others are in the underneath lace; whence hang little velvet ribbons in bunches, or floating ends.

Fichu for open dresses; tambour embroidered patterns, with a small edge of Valenciennes, very low.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE FRENCH SENATE AT ST. CLOUD.

THE grand official reception of the Imperial Senatus Consultum by Louis Napoleon, at St. Cloud (pictured upon the preceding page), took place after the sitting of the 7th inst; the account of which is thus given

The Senate met at mid-day, under the presidency of the first Vice-President, M. Alexand: and in presence of the commissaries of the Government it deliberated on each of the articles of the Senatus Consultum. These articles were successively abouted, and the ballot having been opened upon the ensemble, the Senatus Consultum was adopted by 86 votes out of 87 who voted. Those absent were General Harlispe, Admiral Roussin, and the Comte Lexay-Marnesia, on account of their health. The Prince de la Moskowa was absent on military service, which retains him in Algerla. The Senatus Consultum was signed by all the members present. Immediately after the stiting, all the senators, in grand costume, and their Emmences the Cardina's in red robes, preceded by an escort, went in a body to the Palace of St. Cloud. They met in the Great Gallery. In a few seconds the Prince President entered the hall, surrounded by his Ministers and by the Commissioners appointed by the Council of State, and accompanied by the officers of his military household. At his entry, the Prince was saluted with cries of "Vive l'Empereur?" M. Mesnard, First V co-President of the Senate, on presenting the Senatus Consultum to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:—

"Monseigneur,—When a great country like France makes liavolce heard, the

"Monseigueur,—When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first dury of the political body to which she addresses herself is to listen and to reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this vast movement of public opinion, which has manifested fitself with so much ensemble and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have remered, by the name which you bear, and by the guarantees which are given to the future by the greatness of your character, and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that, after so many revolutions, France feels the want of putting her destinies under the sheiter of a powerful and national Government, which only holding is the past by the souvenirs of her glory and the legitimisey of her credin, now again finds is popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate gleries, Monseigneur, in being the faithful interpreters of the wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the Senatus Gonsultum which calls you to the Empler."

Loud cries of "Vive r'Empereur" followed the conclusion of the speech. "Monseigneur,-When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the

Loud cries of " Vive l'Empereur" followed the conclusion of the speech

The Prince replied :-

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the Senatus Consultum which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the peopls. When, forty-eight years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the Crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied by these memorable words:—' My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the conditione of this great nation. What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labour with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

Renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur !" here burst forth. The Prince after-

Renewed cries of "Vive VEmpereur P" here burst forth. The Prince after-wards approached the senators, and entered into conversation with each of them; after which they left, and returned to the Luxembourg.

The single senator who has had the courage to vote against the Em-The single scenator who has had the courage to vote against the Empire is M. Vieillard, who was tutor to Louis Napoleon in his youth, and who, during the Monarchy, was a Liberal; and, under the Republic, a sincere but moderate Republican. He has always been opposed to the establishment of the Empire; but there are some people who doubt whether, upon this occasion, his vote was not a matter of calculation. It is rumoured that Louis Napoleon was himself anxious that there should be one vote at least against the Senatus Consultum, in order to give the Senate the appearance of independence; and it is also said that, with a similar object, care will be taken that there shall be 100,000 "Non" against the plebiscite.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality since their return to Windsor Castle. On Monday, her Majesty gave a grand dinner to the distinguished foreign officers deputed by their respective Governments to attend the funeral of the late Duke

by their respective Governments to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

On Tuesday, the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, to Cumberland Lodge, and inquired after the health of Lieutenant-General Wemyss.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres, went out shooting, attended by Earl Talbot, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home Park.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council to-day (Saturday) at Windsor Castle.

Castle.

The Duchess of Atholl, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount The Duchess of Atholi, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Cowley, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madume Van de Weyer; the Duke of Northumberland, Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, and Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell, have been among the guests of her Majesty at the Castle during the week. Their Screue Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Prince Hermann, and Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe have left England on their return to the Continent.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Viscountess Canning in the duties of Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Verulam and Lieut. General Sir Edward Bowater have been relieved by Earl Talbot and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On Saturday last Mr. Joseph Nash's drawings of the "Lying in State of the late Duke of Wellington," and of the "Funeral Ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral," were submitted to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were graciously pleased to express their approbation of them.

On Tuesday Mr. Adams had the honour of submitting his bust of the late Duke of Wellington.

FASHIONABLE RE-UNIONS.

Viscount and Viscount Palmerston gave a grand dioner, on Monday evening, at their manion in Carlton-gardens, to a distinguished circle invited to meet the Duke and Duchess de Perceira. The Duke having been commanded by her Majasty to Windsor Castle, the Duchess was alone present, attended by his Excel ency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio. Among the guests at the banques were his Excellency tha French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, his Excellency the Spanish Minister, his Excellency the Surdinan Minister, the Duchess of Inverses, the Marchione so of Alissbary, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess of Shaftexbary, the Countess of Tankerville, Lord Howard de Walden, Count Bentevoglio d'Aragon, Hon. Spencer Cowper, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. After the banquet the noble Viscountess had a bril lant assembly.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer gave a grand banquet on Tnesday evening, at the revidence of the Legation, in Portlandplace. The guests included the Duke and Duchess de Terceira, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Minister for the Natherlands, his Excellency the Duchess

an Minister, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Exency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, the Duchess
omerset, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and
y Clementina Villers, Viscount and Viscountess flardinge, and M. Delh. After the Languet, Madana Van de Weyer received a select circle of

forsa. After the banquet, Madama Van de Weyer received a select circle of the nobility.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner, on Saturday evening, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, to the distinguished officers sent by the respective Governments of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, the Netherlands, Hanover, and Brunswick, to represent them at the faneral of the Duke of Weitington. Viscount Hardinge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, gave a grand dinner, on Tuesday, to the same distinguished party.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Moray and Ross has declined to allow himself to be

AUGICULAR CONFESSION .- A numerous and most respectable meet ing was held at the Amphithestre, in Liverpool, this week, for the purpose of protesting against the practice of anricular confession recently introduced into the Church, in the diocese of Exeter and elsewhere.

ULUSTED PROINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following preferments in mis have recently been made:—Sub-Deanery: The Hon, and Rev. Wellam Lawley, M.A., to, in the Cathedral Course of York. Rectories: Anothington Scilley Maurin, M.A., to Thurgarton, near Cromer; the Saker, M.A., to Ashdon, Essex; the Hon, and Rov. Archibald Lappoldi, M.A., to Kilpton, near Grantham, Leiessterblire; the Rev. John Bandellyn, Carnarvoushire. Vicarage: The Rev. G. Peake, B.A., to Benniedyn, Carnarvoushire. Vicarage: The Rev. G. Peake, B.A., to Demingham; the Rev. William Wright, M.A., to St. Peter's, 477 LONDON

NEMSBYBEB

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 28.—Advent Sunday. Goldsmith born, 1713. Monday, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.
TUESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Goucoster died, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, December 1.—Leo N. died, 1521. Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
THURSDAY, 2.—Napoleon crewned, 1804.
FEIDAY, 3.—Flaxmen died, 1826. Belzoni died, 1823.
SATURDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelien died, 1642.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1852.

Now ready, price is.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1853.

By B. FOSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.

London: Published by William Little, 198, Strand.

** Country orders supplied for cash only.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CARCLUS—Arms of Bulmer: "Gn. tillenée or, a lion rampant of the last. Crest: A buil passact gn. armed and unguied, or."
Edwist—Arms of Newille of Montacute: "Gu. a saltire arg."
An Isdan Subsciblea—Total number of British troops consisting of cavalry, inf ntry, artilery, &c., and West India and Colonial corps, and excluding the East India Company's troops, 129.211 men
A Foultreel—The Poulterers' Company of London bear fer Arms: "Arg on a chev., between three storks as many swans ppr. Crest: On a mural coronet sa. a stork with vings expanded gn. Supporters: Two pelicans or, with wings indorsed, rulning their breasts ppr." Refer to Stow's "History of London" J K L—Which family of Lawrence does our corrospondent refer to?
Fanny—Arms of Beaconsall of Lancashire: "Sa. a cross formée arg., in the sinister quarter an escallop er"
Cheistrabella—We know of no work giving the names of the English and Scotch estituers in Ireland between the years 1640 and 1700. For particulars of Walker, the heroic defender of Derry, refer to Harris and to Graham's "Memorials of the Siege"
A Lady—The old Scotch title of Lovat is not extinct, but dormant. The prosent presumed heir and claimant is Thomas Aloxander Fraser, Baron of Lovat. in the Peerage of Great Eritain Questroe—Each day, before the Hause of Commons proceeds to business, prayers are said by the Speaker's Chaplain
J G—Parker's "Glossary of Heraldry"
J W P—The inheritor of the estate must petition the Crown for a sign-manual to change his name. The expenses will be little short of £105
EVANCELINS—The text sendits of no misconstruction; the pronoun "him," of course, refers to the Chief Mourner
Ebelioz—A nicerspahy of this distinguished composer has been published in the Illustrated London News
J W C—The picture of the late Countess of Mornington, mother of the great Duke of Wellington, surrounded by busts and medalions of her distinguished sons, painted by the present Countess of Westmoreland (when Lady Burghersh), was engraved in mezzotint, by T, Hodgetst, and was published so

Friday Morning, Nov. 26.

Our Readers and Subscribers may form some idea of the great inconveniences which the Trade have experienced in the last week's issue of the Illustrated London News, when we explain to them that we are now obliged to take off the Forms from the Printing Machines, in order to print our Journal of the present week; although many thousands of our last week's Number are yet unsupplied-every arrangement, however, being made to eventually supply all demands. Regular Subscribers are served in preference to casual purchasers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

Now that the solemn State Funeral of the Duke of Wellington has become a thing of the past, and that public homage to departed greatness and virtue has been rendered after the form the most obvious, if not the most appropriate—we, in common with our contemporaries—and in common, also, with the highest personages in the realm-with the Administrative and Executive authorities, and with the general feeling of society—may be permitted to record our admiration of the great people, who lent to that ceremony its greatest beauty and significancy. So vast, so orderly, so respectful a multitude of men were, perhaps, never gathered together in this country. One particular feature of the proceedings on the memorable 18th of November, is too remarkable to be passed by without especial notice. On that day there were no conflicts of individuals with the police—no robberies in the crowd—no attempts at robbery in those remote and unguarded districts of the metropolis which were left without an adequate force of constables for their protection, during the absence of the majority of that estimetropolis which were left without an adequate force of constables for their protection, during the absence of the majority of that estimable body of men on the long line of procession. On all ordinary occasions, when shows and spectacles are offered to the teeming inhabitants of this city—whether at the Lord Mayor's annual exhibition of barbaric and mediæval foolery—or at the more striking displays consequent upon a Royal progress, or a coronation—the crowds that assemble but too commonly include large numbers of professional thieves, who resort to the show for large numbers of professional thieves, who resort to the show for no other purpose than to turn it to thievish account. Not so on the occasion of the funeral of the hero of Waterloo. That this particular class of men were present we cannot doubt; but that they, the contract of the purpose o during this one ceremony, mingled with the public as part of the public, and abstained from doing dishonour to the day by the exercise of their vocation, is a fact which remains equally clear, by the strongest negative testimony. No such cases came before the police magistrates, and no complaints, as far as we have been able to ascertain, have been made of loss sustained by robberies. either among the crowds or in the unguarded houses of the metro-The fact is remarkable, and we leave it without further comment.

Among all the gorgeous and ceremonial attendants on the funeral, nothing has more forcibly struck the public than the simultaneous tolling of the bells of all the parish churches in England and Wales, at the hour of three o'clock, on the day of the interment. It was the unbought homege of a whole nation to departed greatness and heroism. It was a mark of respect which has never, we believe, before been paid on any similar occasion. As tower echoed back to tower throughout the length and breadth of the land the announcement that the observies of Wellington were finished; it was felt to be a that the obsequies of Wellington were finished; it was felt to be a greater sign how truly he had lived in the hearts of Englishmen, han all the ceremonial which it was the privilege of the inhabitants ondon to witness.

While upon the subject of the funeral, we cannot refrain from expressing our satisfaction that the name and fame of the Duke of Wellington are to receive from his contemporaries some more satisfactory memorial than a public funeral, however mag-

conspicuous. We learn from a public announcement that, with a view to erect a monument to the memory of the Great Duke, to which all may contribute, which shall be worthy of its object and of the nation, and which shall be of permanent and important advantage to that service of which he was long the head and the ornawantage to that service of which he was long the head and the ornament, it is proposed to erect and endow, by public subscription, a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and menitorious efficers of the army. Her Majesty the Queen has headed a subscription for this object with the munificent sum of £1000; and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several of the most eminent and illustrious of the public and several of the most eminent and illustrious of the nobility and of the officers in the army have followed with subscriptions of £500 each. We cordially wish success to this project—a far more sensible mode of rendering homage to the memory of the Great Duke, whom the nation delights to honour, than a state funeral however splendid.

THE gradual improvement in the condition of the Irish people is admitted by all recent writers and travellers. The famine and the pestilence-the collapse of the long agitation carried on by the late Daniel O'Connell-the still more rapid collapse of the "Young Ireland" delusion-the introduction of an apparently hard and stringent, but absolutely essential Poor-law-the emigration of the superabundant population-and, last of all, the highly beneficial working of the Act for the Sale of Encumbered Estates—all combined to awaken the Irish people to more correct notions of themselves, and of their connexion with this country, than were formerly current among them. We are glad to see that the present Government is not only fully aware of the real causes of this great and desirable change in the prospects of a country, of which the very name has so long been synony mous with misery and misrule; but that it has determined to extend with misery and misrule; but that it has determined to extend the benefits of the system introduced by its predecessors, and to work out the regeneration of Ireland without reference to party considerations. The Attorney-General for Ireland, in a speech which reflects high credit on his legal ability, and on his statesmanlike comprehension, introduced on Monday evening a scries of four measures for the improvement and simplification of land-tenure in that country. The object of the first bill is to facilitate the improvement of landed property, whether held by encumbered or unencumbered proprietors; of the second, to compensate tenants for the permanent improvements which they may have effected for the permanent improvements which they may have effected during their occupancy; of the third, to remove impediments now existing in the making of beneficial leases, and of the fourth, to consolidate, to simplify, to define, and generally to amend the laws which regulate the relationship and the transactions of landlords and tenants. In the eloquent peroration of his admirable speech, the right hou gentleman truly described the series of measures as calculated to meet all the real wants and exigencies of Ireland. In preparing them, and in considering every suggestion made to him, "he had," he said "added many an hour of toil to a life of labour, and every suggestion which might hereafter be offered, from whatever quarter it might come, would be accepted, and considered in the same spirit in which these measures had been submitted to the House. He knew (he continued) the recompense often bestowed on those who preferred the moderate and contiable educations of extreme opinions and contiable recompense often bestowed on those who preferred the moderate and equitable adjustment of extreme opinions and conflicting claims, and who considered the common weal as paramount to the selfish demands of any class or party. The man who is clamorous about rights and negligent of duties might depreciate his labours; the grinding middleman might dislike, and the factious or fraudulent tenant might heartily condemn; but for all this he was quite prepared. Enough for him if he had provided a free course for industry, and a hindrance to injustice. If he should have afforded the means of working effectively the resources of a land which God had blessed, but man had blighted, the recompense would be to him an exceeding great reward." We think the verdict of the wise, whether in Great Britain or in Ireland, will be unanimous in favour of Mr. Napier's attempt to forward, if not to complete, the good work of Irish improvement; and we trust that none of the chances or mischances of political and parliamentary strice will' prevent his measures from being duly considered and from becoming the law of the land—of course, with such amendments as may hereafter be deemed advisable. At some future day, and a standard similar principles to it may, perhaps, be found necessary to extend similar principles to it may, perhaps, be found necessary to extend similar principles to other portions of the empire; but, in the meantime, it is right that the most suffering should receive the first attention. Such measures—and the adoption of strict justice to the tenants, as well as to the landlords—will, it is hoped, tend to the eradication of the greatest remaining obstacle to the improvement of Ireland, and the foulest blot upon the character of the people—the horrible practice of assassination—and the no less horrible sympathy of the populace with those who commit murder upon the persons of landlords, agents, and rent and rate collectors. Legislation cannot do everything, but it can undo much; and, in both of its functions, we consider the zealous and inscientious labours of the Irish Attorney-General to be well entitled to all the praises which they are certain to receive from the well-wishers of Ireland.

FINE ARTS.

BUST of the DUKE of WELLINGTON. By ADAMS.

Bust of the Duke of Wellington. By Adams.

Mr. Adams, of Eccleston-street East, has just completed a bust of the late lamented Duke, which may fairly be pronounced to be, in every senve, authentic. It was undertaken, and has been completed with the sanction, and under the superintendence and guidance of the present Duke and his family, to all of whom it has given unqualified satisfaction. Her Majerty caused this interesting memorial to be brought to her for inspection, a few days ago, and pronounced herself well pleased with it; at the same time ordering a copy, in marble, to be prepared for her. Numerous other copies, in the same material, have also been odered by some of the most intimate of the, Duke's relations and acquaintances; amongst others, the present Duke Lord Charles Wellesley, Lords Hardings. Tweeddale, Ely, Dynevor, &c.—affording ample tectmony to the reliable and speaking character of the likeness. We visited the studio of the artist in the course of the week, and were indeed agreeably surprised, after having inspected scores of busts and portraits of the great Commander, with more or less approval, to find in the one produced by Mr. Adams an accuracy of feature, and a simple truthfulness of expression, which surpassed all former efforts, and brought, as it were, the living man before us. The marvellously intelligent eye and commanding brow, and the compressed lips, are especially characteristic. The head alone is given, as fixed straight upon the neck, and without any drapery; the whole being severely and classically correct. We understand that Mr. Adams is commissioned to produce a full-length statue, to be erested at Straffieldsay. produce a full-length statue, to be erested at Stratfieldsay.

CALLIGRAPHIC PORTRAIT of the LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Among other interesting relics of the great Duke brought to light by the recent melanoholy event, we have been shown a very curious callithe recent melanonoly event, we have been shown a very curious calli-grap do production in the possession of Mr. Uloth, of Kentish-Town. It is the Dute's portrait, formed by a written scroll giving the history of his life and achievements, and executed with a common steel pen. The Duke is in military cestume, with his numerous orders, the figure being surroun fed by an oak wreath containing acorns, each bearing the name of one of his principle battles.

Although 411 pages of letterpress are contained in this work, the whole can be easily read with the assistance of a reading glass. It was produced some years ago, and was the production of an amateur nificent - and than statues of marble or bronze, however costly or | who devoted immense labour and very great ingenuity to its completion,

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

AMERICAN FISHERIES.—In reply to Lord Wharnelife, the Earl of Malmesbury said that a letter had been written by the late Mr. Webster, Secretary of State to the American Government, complaining of an order issued by the British Government, with a view to the increase of the naval force on the coast of North America. There was an impression abroad that the British Government was disposed to take a new view of the question, or to make some naw claim on the American Government under the treaty. That impression was, however, an incorrect one. The negociations at present were in such a state as to prevent him from acceding to Lord Wharneliffe's request for the production of the correspondence which had passed between the two Governments. The late Mr. Webster had entered heartily into the negociations, but his death was a cause of peculiar inconvenience by the interruption of the negociations which had just be entered into. All official persons in the United States had shown an auxious de ire to bring the matter to a satisfactory issue, and he (L rd Malmesbury) had a very sanguine expectation that that desire would be fulfilled.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the election of representatives—for Abingden, in the room of General Caulfield. deceased; for Bury St. Edmunds, in the room of Sir John Stuart, appointed a Vice-Chancelor; for Carlow county, in the room of Colonel Bruen. deceased; for Durham, in the room of Mr. Granger, deceased; for the borough of Oldham, in the room of John Duncutt, deceased; and for Peterborough, in the room of Mr. Watson, deceased.

THE BUDGET.—In reply to Lord J. Russell, the CHANCELLOR of the Excention and that he would probably make his Financial Statement next

Friday.

THE FREE-TRADE RESOLUTIONS.—In answer to a question from Mr. Ricerdo, the Chancellor of the Excusques said, he did not approve of the motion either of Mr. Villiers or of Lord Palmerston, but he preferred the latter.

THE ARRANGEMENTS IN ST. PAUL'S.—In reply to questions put by two or three hon, members respecting the defective arrangements for admission to St. Paul's, Lord J. Manners said he would not interfere with the regulations of the Dean and Chapter.

THE POLICY OF FREE-TRADE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. M. Gibson resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Villiers's motion. He expressed his regret that party polities should have been mixed up with the subject, and said he was at a loss to understand how the Government could suppose that the motion of his hon, friend the member for Wolverhampton was tantamount to a want of confidence. He disclaimed, on behalt of the party with which he acted, intending any insult towards the Government. They were only influenced by the motive of securing the stability of a Free-Trade policy, and of rendering it impossible for any Government to reverse it. Neither the names of Lord Palmerston nor that of Mr. Disraeli would carry such weight on the question of Free Trade as that of Mr. Villiers.

The Marquis of Grand rended that the country was not in that state that could be called generally prosperous, and would neither support the motion nor the amendment.

The Marquis of Grant Contents of the amendment of Lord Palmerston for the amendment.

Mr. Sidney Herbert preferred the amendment of Lord Palmerston to the motion of Mr. Villiers.

Mr. Drumsond and Mr. Muntz supported the amendment.

Colonel Sisthost expressed his want of confidence in all parties.

Sir James Grahm charged Sir John Pakington with inconsistency in supporting Lord Palmerston's proposition, although asserting that his own opinions, with respect to the Sugar Duties were entirely unchanged. He thought that the amendment which had been drawn up was sufficient to establish the principle of Free Trade, and to repudiate the principle of compensation, and would vote against the resolution of his hon. friend Mr. Villie's

Lord John Russell said that both the resolutions were exceedingly well drawn, and appear d to him to be of the same purport. The Chancelor of the Exchequer had most ingeniously endeavoured to show that for six years after the sat of 1846 he had not endeavoured to reverse the Free Trade policy of the country, and yet he (Lord J. Russell) believed that the right hon. gentleman and his party were as active as it was possible for them to have been to restore Probation, and only wanted the means to secure that result.

Mr. Secretary Walpole contended that the dovernment had pursued a constitutional course in supporting the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Cobden said there was no getting over this question.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought that he would best be honouring the principles and policy of the late Sir R. Peel by voting for the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegats, Mr. Villiers replied.

The flouse then divided upon Mr. Villiers's motion, when the numbers

	For the motion		200
	Against it		336
	Majority against Mr. Villiers		
The	Honse aga n divided. The numbers were-		400
2.110	For Lord Palmerston's amendment		468
	Academie 10	**	- 53
	Majority in favour of Lord Falmerston		415
The	House adjourned at half-past two.		

A destructive fire at the Nine Elms saw-mills took place on Thurs-

Four persons have perished this week in the neighbourhood of inssor, in consequence of the present inundation.

The Murchioness of Sligo died on Tuesday last, in the 28th year of

Captain Edward Somerset, M.P., of the Rifle Brigade, has arrived in London, from the seat of war at the Cape.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif met on Thurs lay, and M. Fould, Minister of State, read a message of the Prince President, in which he says that the Government will only change in form; that, devoted to the great interests which are brought forth by intellect and carried out by peace, it will, as in the past, maintain itself within the limits of moderation. This message was received by unanimous acclamations of "Vive Itemperers". l'Empereur!

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

"Wellington Club."—It is proposed to establish a new club, ander this title, in the immediate neighbourhood of Portland-piace, or in some other clicible situation, "thus giving club accommodation to residents in Regent's Park, and the numerous squares in the north-west part of London."

THE ALBERT PARK, ISLINGTON.—The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have announced their intention to apply to Parliament for an act to empower them to form and make a public park, to be called the Albert-Park, at Islington, and which will comprise 165 acres of land.

Fark, at Bington, and which will comprise 165 acres of land.

"THE CLUB."—The members of this venerable society, established in the last century, by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and carled "The Club," in distinction to others, dined together on Wednesday evening, at the Tratched House Tavern, %t. James's street, where the meetings have been held since its establishment. Sir David Dandas occupied the chair, and among the members present were—the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Overstone, Lord Glenelg, Viscoent, Mahon, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Rev. Dr. Whewell, Dr. Helland, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Nassau Senior, and the Dean of St. Paul's. St. Paul's.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held in the Marylebone Court House, for the purpose of proporting the establishment of a free library. Mr. Oliveira, M.P., the chairman, stated that the vestry, the members for the borough, and the rector, Dr. Spry, were desirous or promoting the object; the Bishop of London had given 20 guineas; Prince Albert had consented to become a patron; other eminent personages, such as the Duke of consented to become a patron; other eminent personages, such as the Duke of Newcas'le and Lord Brougham, had also supported it. Amongst the speakers Newcas'le and Lord Brougham, had also supported it. Amongst the speakers were Sir B. Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Dr. Burns, Messrs, Ewart, M.P., G. Gill, M. Gregor, M.P., Grace, and Geerge. A meeting of the working-classes to take the plan into consideration had been previously held, on Saturday last.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday were—Boys, 770; girls, 720; total, 1490. The deaths registered during the same period were—Males, 487; females, 435; total 1992

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Loyar Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29,159 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 49°3 deg., which is 5°2 deg above the average on every day of the week, and the excess was more than 8 deg, on Monday and Tuesday, and 6 deg. on Wednesday and Saturday. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The rain in the week amounted to 1.77 inches.

THE LATE FUNERAL.

We have already shown how last Thursday was kept in London and the country. As the public interest is still undiminished, we now add further particulars relative to the solemnities observed in memory of the departed hero.

A funeral service for the Duke of Wellington was performed, on the 18th, in the garrison church of Berlin: it was attended by detachments of all the troops in garrison in Berlin, the generals, officers, and Princes of the Royal family. The body of the church and the galleries were crowded with every variety of uniform—Lancers, Artillery, Cavalry of the Guard, Hussars, and the different regiments of the line. The late Duke's own Prussian regiment, the 28th, is at present quartered on the Rhine, and was not represented. The communion table was draped with black cloth, and the stands of the lighted after candies were bound with crape. The decorations were of the simplest kind, sufficing only to indicate the event, and, excepting the address of the preacher, there was little in the service itself that denoted the occasion; yet it had much interest for the English present. It was a faint reflection of the grand solemnity being celebrated almost at the same hour in the Cathedral of St. Paul. It was the last mark of honour by an old national ally to one whose name is associated with the greatest and most united effort Germany has ever made sgainst a foreign enemy. Of the Royal Family there were present Prince Aibrecht, Prince Adalbert, Prince Karl, and Prince George; General Wrangel, the Commander-in-Chief of the province; and all the Generals under his command also attended. The English Minister, Lord Bloomfield, is confined to his room by illness, and could not attend, but the Embassy was represented by Mr. Bligh and Mr. Norman, the attachés. Mr. Fay, the Secretary of the American Embassy, also attended the ceremony. No member of the Austrian Embassy was present. The sermon way preached by the Military Chaplain of the division, M. Strauss. He took his text from the third chapter of the Second Book of Samuel, "And the King said to his servants, know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" Funeral services were held also in the garrisons of the other Prussian and Austrian troops also A funeral service for the Duke of Wellington was performed, on the

The United Service Gazette states that the Secretary-at-War has consented to allow a gratuity of a shilling each to all the non-commissioned officers and men employed in the procession or on duit. A general order from the Horse Guards has appeared, stating—"The General Commanding-in-Chief desires to express to Major-General his Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge his entire approval of the very judicious and successful manner in which the military arrangements for the funeral were carried into execution. The conduct of the officers and men on this melancholy occasion—in co-operation with the police—was most praiseworthy. The detachments from every regiment in the service brought up to London by the express command of her Majesty, to represent the army, will take back to their comrades the deep feeling of admiration and sorrow which universally prevailed amongst all classes of the people on this selemn occasion of carrying the immortal hero to his grave. The presence of the troops was most welcome throughout the procession, and at the various points at which they were posted, not only as assisting the civil authorities in preserving order and preventing accidents, but as being that class of their fellow-countrymen who, trained under their illustrious commander, will, on all occasions, endeavour to follow his perfect example of preferring the strict performance of his duty to every other consideration." The United Service Gazette states that the Secretary-at-War has con-

The Dean of St. Paul's has been honoured with the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department:— Whitehall, Nov. 22.—Sir, I have much pleasure in signifying to you, in obsdience to the Queen's express commands, her Majesty's entire approbation of the excellent arrangements which were made in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on the memorable occasion of the faveral of the late Field-Marshal the Duke of Weilington. I think it right to add, that her Majesty has expressed her strong sense of the real feeling and true respect manifested by the large numbers of her people who were assembled within that sacred edifice on Thursday last."

The same gentleman has also communicated, in the following terms, The same gentleman has also communicated, in the following terms, her Majesty's approval of the conduct of the poice at the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington:—" Whitehall, November 22, 1852.—Gentlemen,—In obedience to the Queen's express commands, I have great satisation in signifying to you her Mejesty's entire approbation of the excellent manner in which the arrangements for preserving good order throughout the metropolis were made by the commissioners of poice, and executed by those who acted under them on the memorable occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Her Majesty has also commanded me to express her strong sense of the admirable conduct of all her people, who showed such real feeling and true respect to that illustrious man who was carried amidst a whole nation's tears with such pomp and honour to the grave."

The carriages in the funeral procession, belonging to the late Duke, struck the spectators on account of their antiquity of appearance. The fact is, the Duke never would have any new carriages after he had purchased the equipages for his embassy to Paris, in 1815. He found that those which ho possessed then answered his purpose very well, and, as he seldom went out in the daytime except on horseback, he did not care for appearance at night.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.

WITH the present number of this journal is presented a large Sheet Engraving of the Wellington Funeral Car. In reference to the design and construction of the car, the public has been informed by Mr. H Cole, in a lecture delivered on Wednesday evening, that-

and construction of the car, the public has been informed by Mr. H. Cole, in a lecture delivered on Wednesday evening, that—

Its production is the first public result of the special classes established at Mariborough House. Whatever (seid Mr. Cole) may be its merits or defects, I may say that the car would not have been produced if our special classes here had not existed. We were asked by the Lord Chamberlain to suggest a cesign for a triumphal car, and superintend its execution. Although imperfectly organised, we thought it our duty not to shrink from the work. We had just three weeks to produce a work which would reasonably occupy awhole year. So great was the pressure at last, that for eighty hours preceding the starting of the car the workmon of two bronze founderies. Ind not had their clothes off their backs; and up to the very dawn of the day some fifty female students of the school were at work on the embroideries. The briefness of the time placed great restrictions in the churacter of the design, not forgetting the lowness of the archway at Temple-bar. We resolved to make the Duke's coffin the principal o ject; and in this we succeeded, for I believe that every one of the hundreds of thousands of mourning spectators would point to the coffin as the object best impressed in his memory. We resolved whatever there was should be real, and not a sham; but were deteated in this by the disobedience of two of the manufacturers entrusted with the castings. Helmets had to be fitted in particular spaces; one had been modelled, and was sent to Birmingham to be repeated in this by the disobedience of two of the manufacturer a hour's head of a particular model; he returned it a sort of pug-dog's head—to) large. Sinch is the wild is normance of art and moral disrespect for authority among some manufacturers dispetted, and to substitute a helmed different in shape, and so big that it could not be used. We sent to another manufacturer a hour's head of a particular model; he returned it a sort of pug-dog's head—to) lar oldiers themselves, carry their comrade to the grave in the

So far we have quoted from Mr. Cole. Justice to ourselves compels us to add that the Engraving of the Car published in the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week was drawn on the wood by the pupils of the School of Design, at Marlborough House, by especial arrangement with Mr. Cole; and that the canopy was omitted, because, until the morning of the funeral, it was the intention of the authorities that no canopy should be used. In our large and admirable Engraving of this week, for which we are solely indebted to our own artists and engravers, this involuntary omission has been supplied.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT WELLINGTON .- (To the Editor THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT AT WELLINGTON.—(10 the Editor of the Hilustrated London News.)—With respect to your account of the state of the Waterloo memorial, near Wellington, Somersot, I beg further to inform you that the obelisk was struck by lightning and much injured in the summer of 1846. I am also credibly informed that sixty or more pieces of cannon, captured by our brave countrymen, under the command of the Great Duke, and intended to have been used for this monument, lay many years on the quay at Exeter, being detained for non-payment of freight. My informant fur her states that some have been converted into mooring posts for the shipping, and many of them dispersed.—E. B.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—We regret to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been suffering severely from influenza. He has now partially recovered.

EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Countess of Derby will hold a "reception" this evening (Saturday), in Downing-street, after the banquet to be given on that day by the noble Earl to the officers forming the foreign deputations at present in London.

Lord Brougham has left town for his château at Cannes, in the

The marriage of Lord de Blaquiere with Miss Jolliffe, daughter of Sir-William Hylton Jolliffe, M.P., was solemnised on thursday morning, at St. James's Church.

The new residence of the American Legation is No. 45, Portlandplace. We understand his Excellency Mr. Ingersoil intends to enliven the fashionable world with a series of assemblies before Christmas.

The Sapphire, which arrived from Sydney last Saturday, brought 14,868 onness of gold, valued at £80,000. The Eagle, which arrived a day or two after, brought £600,000 worth of gold.

On Saturday night a daring garotte robbery was committed on Mr. halmers, of Cambridge-street, Golden-square, London.

Australian papers state that a gold-field has been discovered at Bulgara, in the dwyder district, which promises to rival Mount Alexandria itself. In Adelaide a gold-field has been discovered, extending over sixty miles.

The Dutch booksellers have been requested by the authorities not to all "Napoleon le Petit," or the "Nuits de St. Cloud."

Dr. Dixon, the new Roman Catholic primate, was consecrated on Sunday, at Maynooth. It is said the Madiai will be pardoned, on condition that they quit

the Tuscan territories

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Captain Inglefield gave a detailed account of his search for Sir John Franklin.

Inquests were held this week on the bodies of two men who died from the pressure of the crowd at Chelses, las: week.

The Limerick Chronicle says, such is the rage among the peasantry for occupying farms, that in the barony of Owney and Arra, Tipperary, several hundred acres have been lately taken at £3 per acre. The birthday of the Grand Duke of Tuscany was officially celebrated

at Florence on the 15th. The only specimen of British art in the Berlin Exhibition, which closed on Sanda,—the bust of Lord Westmoreland—was the production of Mr. Birch, a young artist of great promise, and pupil of Professor Weichmann.

A limited amnesty has been promulgated relative to the revolt of Cephalonia; seventeen prisoners have been set at liberty, and four banished.

The Government of Port Phillip has offered £1000 to the discoverer of one available coal-field.

A subscription has been started at Melbourne to present the captain of the Chusan, the first to inaugurate direct steam communication between t mether country and the colony, with a sliver vase containing 2000 sovereigns

A new metropolitan line has been proposed, with a capital of £275,000, to run from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and to effect a junction with the East and West India Dock Railway, near the Grange-road, Kentish Town.

The funeral of the Duke de Leuchtenberg took place on the 4th at St. Petersburgh.

The Canadian Parliament is adjourned to the 14th of February.

The special session of the New Brunswick Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult., having passed several railroad bills

On Tuesday, a meeting of Lord Derby's supporters in the House of ommons assembled at his Lordship's official residence. About 214 gentlemen

About 100 American Nova Scotia fishing-boats have recently been detained by the commander of her Majesty's steamer Devactation.

According to the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Frincess Royal of England.

There are an immense number of forged Bank of England notes in

Letters from Toulon announce that the French squadron, which has been in that port for some days, has received orders to get ready for sea

On Thursday, a sewer explosion took place in Clerkenwell, which resulted in the loss of two horses, which fell in.

Great inconvenience is felt in Australia from the scarcity of copper

Mr. F. Winn Knight, M.P. for Worcestershire (W.), has been ap-pointed to the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-law Beard, in the room of Sir J. Emerson Tennent. The county votes for the two divisions of Lancashire are, this year,

12,782, being an increase of 474 over the number in 1851. In consequence of orders given by the French Government to complice the two ships of war on the mixed system, the Hannital and Wayram, building at Lorient, will be lannched in the early part of 1853. Another screw steamer of the first class is to be laid down forthwith.

The cause of Mr. Hume's absence from the House of Commons this week is the death of a lamented sister.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree, dated Florence, the 16th instant, which re-establishes the punishment of death by the guiltine for crimes against religion, of public violence against the Government, premeditated homicide, and robbery accompanied with acts of violence. Digby Pilot Starkey, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed ecountant-General of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

A letter from Genoa states that a steamer had arrived bringing intelligence that the Bey of Tunis was dead.

A Frankfort journal states that Prince Puckler Muskau has em-

On Wednesday there was another flood in the Thames, which did In Austria, a Baron Ehrenberg, who enticed upwards of 700 persons

from Moravia and Bohemia to go as colonists to Hungary, whence they had to return in a most pitiable plight, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and his mother and secretary to two years. The importation of negro slaves into Cuba amounted to 4118 in the period between the 1st of January and the 9th of October of the current year.

Motives of economy have led the Porte to withdraw the allowance hitzerto granted to the Hangarian, Wallachian, and Greek refugees.

The immigration into Oregon continues very extensive.

There has been a failure of the brandy vintage in France.

The order forbidding all the travelling Prussian workmen from en-Banditti have for some months infested the road between Naples and

Ron The Hull steam-ship, Archimedes, had a narrow escape from fire last

On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond was elected President of the

ster Ophthalmic Hospital, in the room of the late Duke of Wellingt The herring fishery at Yarmouth this season has been very suc-

The entries to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show this year exceed

Mr. Thomas Baring arrived from New York, by the Arctic, on

The Peruvian Government has offered charters to all the American vessels which have visited the Lobos islands for gu

Four men have been shot at Rio Janeiro for having expressed revolutionary ideas.

Numerous arrests have taken place on the frontiers of Switzerland of parties charged with circulating revolutionary publi The works of Raphael in the Vatican are to be restored. The artistic

M. de Lamartine is offering for sale the fine lands and Château of

The Hamburgher Nachrichten states that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has assented to the settlement of the Danish succession according to the London Convention of the 8th of May.

FLOODS THE MIDLAND IN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.



DESTRUCTION OF THE CROWS-MILLS VIADUCT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY, NEAR LEICESTER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the occurrence of disastrous and fatal floods, in various districts, by which property to an immense amount has been devastated. We now engrave a few of the localities of the catastrophes, from Sketches by our own Artists, as well as Correspondents, in the respective districts. The appearance of these Illustrations was unavoidably deferred last week.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire has been visited as seriously as any county. The town of Leicester, on Friday and Saturday (the 12th and 13th instant), was entirely insulated, from the overflow of the Soar, which arose several feet in the course of a few hours, and at the height of the inundation was eight feet above its ordinary level. All the houses in the low-lying districts were flooded four or five feet, in some cases even more, almost without warning. Many of the factories were invaded in the same way. Walls were washed down; and the destruction of pigs and sheep has been very great. Happily no lives have been lost in Leicester. Near Market Harborough, however, a post-office messenger was drowned. Melton Mowbray and the whole valley of the Wreake suffered equally with the valley of the Soar.

The Midland Railway has sustained great damage in several places: by

The Midland Railway has sustained great damage in several places: by the destruction of a great portion of the Crow Mills Viaduct, near Leicester; at Loughborough by the tearing up of the rails and washing away of the embankment; and at Manton from a similar accident. The first-named is the most serious disaster, the line having, in the other instances, been sufficiently repaired, after a day's stoppage, to allow of

the resumption of traffic on one line of rails, and now on both. The destruction at the Crow Mills Viaduct will not be so easily repaired, as our readers will perceive by the accompanying Sketch, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. Clarke, an artist of Leicester.

readers will perceive by the accompanying Sketch, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. Clarke, an artist of Leicester.

This viaduct is situated between the Wigston and Countesthorpe stations, in the Rugby direction, and crosses the canal and a small stream called the Blaby-brook, which can frequently be stepped over. The whole of the country about here lies very low, and there are many smaller water-courses, which feed this brook in time of rain. A high embankment of nearly a mile takes the line over this ground; this viaduct consisted originally of fourteen or fifteen arches. Last summer, the arches spanning the canal had to be replaced by an iron bridge. On the Thursday night week the waters had begun to accumulate so rapidly above the Crow Mills, that Mr. Perkins, the occupier, was on the watch all night: about five o'clock he heard a tremendous crash: he proceeded to the viaduct about 100 yards from his mill, when he found that one of the buttresses, with a considerable portion of two of the arches, had fallen. He immediately called up a neighbour, and despatched him to Countesthorpe, while he himself rode off to Wigston and Leicester, and there gave information of the accident. By this timely precaution, trains both ways were stopped, and a fearful loss of life and property prevented. At first, it was hoped that the remaining portion of the arches would stand, and allow of the passengers being handed over on the single line of rail, and so only necessitate the trifling delay of a change of trains. The directors and their officials passed and re-passed in this way many times during the day; the midnight down-mail passengers were enabled to get to Leicester; and within five minutes of the entire and instantaneous fall

of five of the arches, some of the company's servants were quietly passing over this treacherous way.

over this treacherous way.

By Menday the company had made such arrangements for forwarding their passengers to Countesthorpe, as permitted of three trains being despatched each way per day. At a rough estimate, the loss to the company, irrespective of the annoyance and delay of traffic, will not fall short of £10,000.

The inundation had almost entirely subsided, when, on Saturday and Sunday, there was again a heavy fall of rain. The result was, the river Soar again overflowed its banks, and the streets of Leicester were again under water. The inhabitants of several streets near the Westbridge were unable to leave their dwellings except in carts, a number of which were occupied during the whole of the day in conveying persons through the flood.

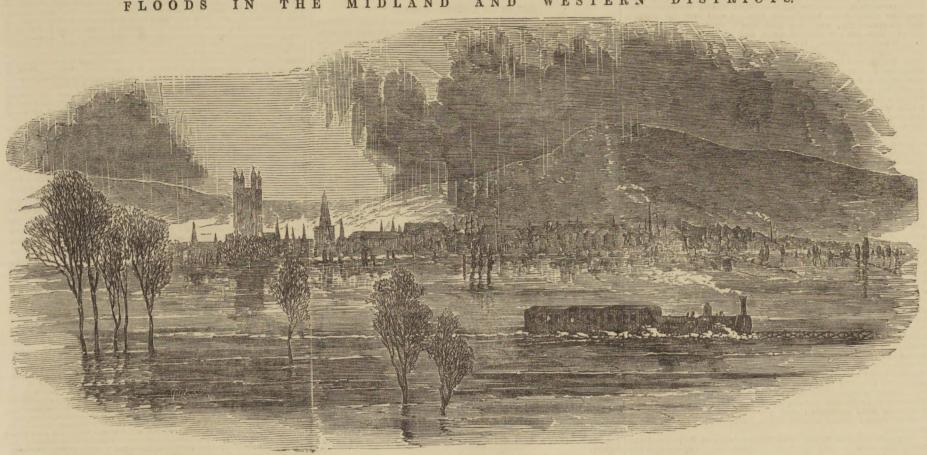
HEREFORDSHIRE.

The city and county of Hereford were, on the 12th instant, devastated by the rapid rising of the rivers Wye, Lugg, and Frome. At eight o'clock, a messenger arrived at Hereford with the news that, at a place called "Five Bridges," in the parish of Donnington, six miles from Hereford, a bridge had, during the night been wasehed away by the flood in the river Frome, and that the mail, which is drawn by four horses, had been swallowed up in the stream. At that time it was supposed by the messenger that all on the coach had been lost; but this, happily proved to be unfounded. The "Five Bridges" cross the Ledbury-road, and it has transpired that the cries of the passengers, when they found themselves in so terrible a position, were heard by persons at Longworth Lodge, on the Hereford side, and at Donnington, on the Ledbury side



TARING THE GLOUCESTER AND ABERTSTHWITH MAIL-COACH OUT OF THE RIVER FROME

DISTRICTS. WESTERN FLOODS IN THE MIDLAND AND



Access, however, without boats was impossible, and a messenger on horseback was instantly dispatched to Hereford, whence a vanload of small boats was instantly sent, together with a body of men, to assist the sufferers. The coachman and box-passenger, it appears, were thrown upon the leaders, and, having got among some trees, or hedges, managed to save themselves from drowning. So with the other outside passengers and the guard, all of whom scrambled to the road: but Mr. Thomas Hardwick, a solicitor in Hereford, was inside the coach, and breathed his last almost immediately that he was rescued. The leading horses kicked themselves free, but the wheelers sank. One of the leaders, however, was drowned. A few of the mail-bags were got out of the coach by means of a pole, and among them the London bag. Thirteen bags remained on or in the coach, which, with the two wheelers, floated down the bed of the Frome. Here the coach lay until Tuesday, the 16th, when it was recovered by attaching ropes, and thus drawing it with horses out of the river.

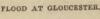
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Great alarm was excited throughout this county on the 13th, by the alarming increase of waters in the Severn, through the "freshes" from the late rains, added to a high spring-tide. At Gloucester, the houses in the neighbourhood of the Quay, and in the lower portions of the city, were several inches under water. The flood soon increased two feet and the whole country westward pre-ented a scene of desolation. The water was up level with the South-Wales Railway, which crosses the low grounds adjacent to the Severn by a high embankment. During the whole of the day the water was running into the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, through flaws in the "stopgate," used at the month of the canal in cases of flood to keep out the river water. This gate has not been closed for thirty years, the water in the Severn having never before risen to such a height as to lead to this precaution being employed. The traffic to Hereford and the western part of the county was almost entirely impeded. Much cattle and lock in the fields were carried away; and several carcases were seen floating down the river. Our Artist has pictured the scene of devastation near Gloucester, with the singular scene of a railway train passing through the flood.

The next Illustration shows an incident witnessed by our Artist from the coach on the road from Hereford to Gloucester. Here the toll-gate keeper was driven to the upper room of the toll-house, whence he descended by a ladder to take the toll. The boat in the foreground is conveying the parish surgeon, who was obliged to resort to this mode of conveyance, and lead his horse, till they reached a part of the road which is passable.

BLISWORTH CUTTING.

On the evening of the 13th, the 9 P.M. mail-train from the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway proceeded at the usual rate till near Blisworth, when, in the steep cutting, it was stopped by a slip of earth caused by the heavy rains, the water, at the same instant, rushing with destructive force over the lofty banks. The guard was sent back some distance to stop the luggage-train. The clearing away of the fallen earth occupied about an kour, when the mail-train proceeded.



EALING.

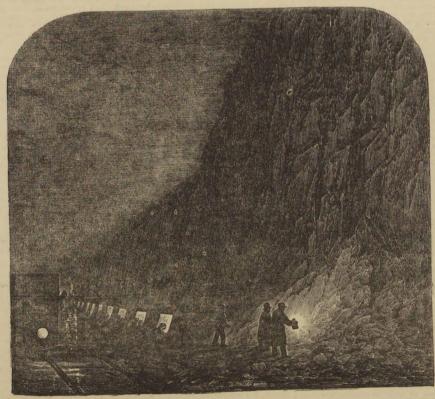
(From a Correspondent.)

While every mail was bringing to London accounts of the floods in the provinces, we had an outbreak of the waters at our own door. Within

six miles of London the traffic on the Great Western Railway was suspended for several hours by a land-slip of the cutting at Ealing, which was produced by the defective drainage of that village. The land all around this vicinity, saturated with the recent heavy rains could absorb no more; the drains were insufficient to carry off the



THE TOLL-GATE BETWEEN HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER.



STOPPAGE OF THE MAIL-TRAIN IN THE BLISWORTH CUTTING, LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.



EALING STATION, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

rapidly-increasing surface-waters; and early on Monday morning, the 15th, the flood, which had accumulated on Haven green, beside the railway-station, and on some adjacent fields, having filled every surrounding ditch, broke bounds, and found a vent over the edges of the railway-cutring, and soon grew into a torrent of such force as to sweep down a mass of earth and gravel, which completely blooked us both the lines. When the accident occurred is not exactly known, but it must have been after quarter-past four, A.m. as, at that hour, the up-mail train fortunately passed the spot in safety. Soon after, however, the alarm was given, and no time was lost in setting a number of workmen to clear the line. As the news of the disaster spread, the quiet little village was worked up to a state of excitement, numbers hastening to the bridge, which spans the line, where the inuntation broke looke, and there, to their wonder, beholding a large waterfall sweeping down the bank, and rushing along the trench of the railway

fall sweeping down the bank, and rushing along thetrench of the railway like a mountain stream.

The first object on the part of the authorities was to get the London morning mail down the line; and for this purpose, an ingenious bit of engineering took place. The shapeless mass of fallen earth was vigorously attacked by the workmen, and flung on the north, or up side of the line, so as to form a channel for the wild waters, and turn the provided towards London; thus leaving the south or down side from a channel for the wild waters, and turn the provided towards London; thus leaving the south or down side from vigorously attacked by the workmen, and flung on the north, or up side of the line, so as to form a channel for the wild waters, and turn them upwards towards London; thus leaving the south, or down side, free from further accumulation of earth, and open to clearance. The well-plied shovels of the navvies did their work; and a locomotive engine, with several trucks attached, was at hand, to expedite the clearance. In the meantime, all the up trains were stopped at Hanwell; and here a scene of great pictorial beauty was presented: the entire valley of the Brent was flooded; that small stream having swollen to a raging torrent threatening the safety of the bridge at Hanwell, and roaring through the stems of the willows that fringe its banks. The noble Wharncliffe viaduct that spans the valley, reflected in the wide expanse of the cutlying waters had a grand effect, and, at one time, six trains were to be seen upon it, arrested in their course, blow ng off their steam, and giving animation to the picture.

The village of Hanwell became a scene of great activity; all passengers whose business made their early presence in London imperative, quitted the train and sought conveyance to town. It was a harvest for the omnibusses—seats were scrambled for, in and out—they were boarded and stormed in gallant style as fast as they appeared; while those who had more money than activity engaced chaises, flies, cabs, and even taxed carts, till at last every available vehicle above a wheelbarrow was put in requisition. All the old rattle-traps that had lain for long under sheds, and had become legacies to the legs of the poultry, were drawn from their retirement, and became tenanted with the birds of passage of the railway, instead of the cocks and kens of Hanwell; and spavined and ringboned, halt and broken-winded, were withdrawn from field work; and plougbeys were elevated to the rank of Jehus: it was new life to the road, and a great day for the turppikes.

By eleven o'clock a.m. the down line was open at Ealing, and the

By eleven o'clock A.M. the down line was open at Ealing, and the By eleven o'clock a.m. the down line was open at Ealing, and the trains presented a novel aspect in pleughing their way through the water, for the rails were still completely immersed. The cutting resembled a canal; and the perfect reflection of the houses, bridges, engines, and carriages produced a most picturesque effect. Two or three trains had arrived before the line was quite open; and as they lay at the station, blowing off their steam, they attracted crowds of beholders; but these were only the idlers, the industrious people having quite enough to do at home in endeavouring to clear their kitchens and cellars of water, for every house in the village was flooded.

Later accounts state the inundations to have risen considerably higher within the past week. Reading, on Tuesday night, remained covered with water; hundreds of acres on each side of the Thames were submerged; and punts had been used for several days for conveyances on the Caversham road and causewey; and a vast sheet of water extended nearly six miles. No parallel flood has occurred here since the year 1841. At Maidenhead, on Tuesday, the Thames rose higher than bitherto, and rushed over the meadows and lowlands for many miles on each side of the South-Western and Great Western Railways; wa hing up stately trees, stopping mills, &c. On the same day, the excessive rains again raised the floods to a great height, and on the Great Western Railway the water was two feet deep.

Early in the week, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, the river Frome again overflowed its banks. Between Bristol and Cleveland the moorlands appeared like a vast lake of water. At Ashton, on the Somerset side of the river, most of the meadows were under water, and the country about Claverham was inundated for several miles.

At Natingham, on Tuesday, the waters had risen within three feet and a half of the height attained on Saturday week.

At Shrewsbury, on Sunday, a large proportion of the 550 houses inundated by the Severn, obtained relief.

In many parts of Essex heavy floods have laid large breadths of the lowlands under water. On the Norta Woolwich line some damage has been done to the embankments. Boats have been used, and the inhabitants of some of the houses contienous to the Eastern Counties line have been compelled to leave, the water, in some instances, reaching the upper floors. Even the backs of houses at Stratford Broadway have been flooded.

We regret to a d that at Walton upon-Thames, on the South-Western Railway, on Saturday evening, a farm-labourer, his wife, and two children, were drowned while endeavouring to punt themselves across a swol en moat in a beer cooler.

om Ireland the accounts still report great loss in the lowland districts of

Leinster.

On Saturday the Waterford and Maryborough mail coach was near being lost in the floods on the road near Duckith-bridge, county Kilkenny. The coachman did not perceive his danger until "the leaders" were literally swimming. In Kilkenny and Carlow the constant heavy rain caused a greater flood in the River Barrow than any remembered for many years. In Carlow, a portion of the town was inundated.

At Lengford, a large portion of the low-lying lands was covered with water, particularly bondaring the Shannon.

On Friday week the river at Balbriggan burst the flood-gates of a mill, and the water, ix its rush towards the sea, destroyed two houses, and drowned a woman.

Evonan.

FLOODS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.—The presengers inside the mail-coach (engraved on the preceding page) were Mr. Hardwick, solicitor, who was drowned, and Mr. Alfan, solicitor, who was exect. These gentlemen, who represented the rival Worcester and Hereford Railway Bills were proceeding to Hereford to insert the Parliamentary notices in the Hereford Times. Mr. Hirdwick had his notices in his pocket, and they were taken out after his death, sent to Hereford, and handed to the paper just in time. Mr. Allen, while waiting at Gloncester for the coach, removed the notices from his trunk and placed them in his breast-pocket; and his pertmanteau, which was washed away in the catastrophe, has not yet be in found.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN .- In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Sir Alexander Cockburn obtained leave for a new trial in this case, on the ground of misdirection—the verdict being against evidence—and of the exclusion

SIR C. NAPIER v. THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. M. Chambers, on behalf of Sir C. Napier, moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Murray, the publisher of the Quarterly Review, for a libel published in the October number of that periodical. The libel charged him with incompetency, and with "an ungovernable determination to bring about war at any cost," while Commander-in-Chief of the army in India. Lord Campbell, the other ludgue acreeling, refused the rule. Judges agreeing, refused the rule

THE SIXMLE-BRIDGE CASE. - In the Court of Queen's Bench Dablin, on Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court. After reviewing the facts, his Lordship stated that the Court had determined to efuse the application of the Atterney-General.

THE WAGNER CASE .- In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, The Wagner Case, —in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, this case was advanced a step. Mr. Gressy having, upon a former occasion, obtained a rule nist, calling upon the plaintiff to show causs why the defet dant should not be allowed to demur to the declaration, as well as to plead to several matters proposed to be pleaded; Mr. Rogens (with Mr L. Bafley), on the part of the plaintiff, appeared to show cause. After some discussion, the Court granted a rule absolute for the defendant to plead the several matters proposed. The demurrer and rheaven to be delivered in a week, but no further proceeding to a sue, in fact to be taken, till demurrar has been argued.

THE EGHAM DULL.—An application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench for allowing the prisoners to be bailed. The Court refused the rule.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS .- The late election appears likely to produce an unprecedented harvest for the gentlemen of the long robe. At the commencement of the last Parliament there were 37 returns petitioned against commencement of the last Parliament there were 37 returns potitioned against, and more than one-half of the petitions them were presented on the last day allowed by law. Up to Thursday, 107 were presented. There are some places for which more than one pittion has been lodged, and there are many petitions that affect more than one seat each. The total number of members patition d against. And who are cansequently diqualited from serving or committees, is about 120. If we add to these the honourable gentlemen who claim exemption, on the ground of being over sixty years or age, the number of members capable of exercising judicial functions wall be found to be very greatly reduced. Amongst the jettions presented, there was one against the return of the Lord Mayor of London for Finsbury.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE .- On the presentation of a petition by Lord Panmure, relative to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays, the Earl of DERBY took the opportunity of stating the proceedings and opinions of Government on the subject. It had been determined that a charter should be granted to the Crystal Palace Company; and with regard to the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday the Government had inserted some restrictive clauses in the draft Sunday the Government had inserted some restrictive clauses in the draft which had been prepared. Subject to these restrictions—to which the company willingly agreed—he believed that so far from it being a desceration of the Sabbath, great advantages would result to the mass of the population from the Palace being opened on that day.—The Earl of Clausicarde confidered that, in a proper state of the law of partnership, there would be no necessity in cases like the present to apply for a charter at all. He regretted that the Government had neglected thus among its other law reforms.—Lo d Campbell expressed his satisfaction at the state and prospects of the New Exhibition.

CONVOCATION.—The Earl of Densy, in reply to Lord Shaftesbury, stated that it was not the intention of Government to depart from the usual practice with regard to Convection.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.—Lord Clausicarde asked a question, of

with regard to Convecation.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.—Lord Clansicande asked a question, of which he had given notice, with regard to the public business to be brought forward this session.—The Earl of Densy, after reviewing generally the conduct of Government since its tenure of office, and stating that the recent elections had convinced him that it was his duty to advise her Majesty that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted, said that, after the motion of the 26th instant had been disposed of, it was not their intention to bring forward any important measure during the present session —Lord Wodensones made some general remarks condemnatory of the proceedings of interferoment as equivocal, and wanting in good faith—On the "terms, the language, the tone, or the good teste" of those remarks, Lord Deersy said he did not think it necessary to make any observation.—This drow from Lord Wodensones a disclaimer of any personal or offensive inference, and the amende being graciously accepted by Lord Derby, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

THE CASE OF MR. PAGET.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Milnos, Lord STANLEY said it was true that Mr. Paget, who had been resident for two years at Dresden, had had his house entered and his papers seized by the police; but it was not true that the seizure had been made by the Austrian poice, but by the police of the country in which he resided. The result of the remonstrance made to the Saxon Government was that Mr. Paget's papers had been restored, and the police who had entered his house had received a severe reprimand.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS .- In answer to Sir B. Hall, Mr. WALPOLE stated ECCLESIASTIGAL COURTS.—In answer to Sir B. Hall, Mr. WALFOLE stated that the Government were of opinion that there ought to be an effectual reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that no bill should be introduced for that object until the whole question now under investigation, had been fully considered; that the Crown had no power to prevent what Sir Benjamin had termed '*komsh' proceedings in the Charch; the best mode of checking which would be found in the good sense of the peop'e of this country; and, lastly, that he did not see that the Government ought to interfere with the life-incomes of any of the Bishops.

Bishops.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—On the motion by Sir J. WALMFLEY, in the absence of Mr. Hume, that the House be called over, Sir R. Inglie having objected that the call would be a brutum fulmen, and a waste of time; after a few words from Mesers. Cobden, Walpole, and Lord J. Russel', the metion was withdrawn.

Mr. Nathanne Mr. Nath

the call would be a brutum fulmen, and a waste of time; after a few words from Mesers. Cobden, Walpole, and Lord J. Russel, the metion was withdrawn.

IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTY IN IRELAND.—Mr. Nather moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland. After noticing the difficulties which beset the framing of a code of laws to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; and giving a sketch of the agricultural history of Ireland, and of the poley which England and the Imperial Legislature had pursued with reterence to the Irlsh question, he then developed the objects he had in view to remedy the agricultural evils of Ireland, in the bills he proposed to introduce. The first was to enable owners themselves to carry out fully improvements of the soil, by drainage, &c. The second was to facilitate the making of beneficial leases and contracts, and agreements for compensation for improvements of lands, which would promote concord and harmony betwixt landlord and tenant by showing that they had a common interest; while the tenant would enjoy a full legal protection, and the landlord's just rights would be secured. A third bill would simplify, consoil date, and amend the existing laws which regulate the relation of landlord and tenant; founding that relation upon the principle of contract, and providing facilities for effecting such contracts, along with remedies me a prompt and effectual than those now existing for violation of contracts, withholding of rent, burning of lands, and other wrongs; simplifying, at the same time, the law of ejectment. The last bill would provide compensation to tenants for improvement of their holdings, a large portion of the land in Ireland being hold by tenants from year to year. It was not intended to interfere in any way with the tenant-right of Ulster. It was proposed to enable the tenant to offer to undertake improvements, unless the landlord chose to avail himself of the means of effecting them, which would be placed in h

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. C. VILLERS rose for the purpose of moving the following resolutions:—
"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrions classes, is mainly the result of recent mercial legislation, and especially of the act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. That it is the opinion of this House, that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free Trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the bardens to which they are exposed, and will mest contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by her Majesty's Ministers." The hon genileman commenced by declaring that the vagueness of the Royal Speech had rendered it incumbent on him to do what he had done. The Hones had met for the purpose of receiving the answer of the country as to what policy should be pursued, and accordingly he (Mr. Villiers) could not consent to waive his motion at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His motion was not interded to upset the Government; at the same time, he did not see why he should have any confidence in them. There was one point in the amendment which he was glad to and admitted: an admission that one of the acts of recent legislation had cheapened the provisions of the country, and thereby improved the condition of the people. During the discussions which ended in the repeal of the Corn-laws, it was said it was a labourer's question; that they would suffer were these laws repealed. This was the ground on which the hon gent emen had taken the restand. Supposing his motion were carried, and gentiemen in effice resigned, he believed the country would be able to get over the calcinative which he hon, gentlemen continued:—"I have here in my hand a calcinative which I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to pursue. The City of London alone affords a most conclusive Ulusiration of the enormous effects that are produced by a reduction in the price of artness of food upon the availability of the people's means for parchasing other art cless. The population of London, according to the most moderate calculation, is 2,500,000. From July, Solicy which a hope the distinction of the enormous effects that are produced by a r duction in the price of articles of food upon the availability of the people's means for perchasing other articles. The population of London, according to the most moderate calculation, is 2,500,00. From July, 1828, when the silding scale was emected, up to the end of 1841, when it was about 1846, 14,787,990 quarters of wheat were admitted, 12,482,562 of which, or 84 per cent, were not admitted until the price exceted of 70s, per quarter. 70s, per quarter for wheat gives 60s, per sack for four. The quartern load would hen be 11d., it is now 7d. The consumption of the population of London is not less than two quartern loaves per head per week; so that the saving is 88. di, per head per week, or £1 less, per ancum; being, for the whole population, £4,750,600. Again, as to sugar:—In Loncon, where the consumption is freed to the second of the working and the present, was after the past of the control o

moreover, is largely intrusted with the sale of land, what he thought of the condition of the landed interest; and he told me that he had not known it for years in so good a condition as it was in now. I asked him whether land now seld for more than it used to fetch, and he replied 'Most undoubteely;' that speaking from 25 years' experience, he had never known land sell so well as now; that he himself had sold, within the last few months, a great deal of land at more than 30 years' purchase, and that some pasture land, which a few years ago sold for 27 years purchase, had recently fetched, under his hand, 33 years' purchase. The farmers and the labourers also were well off. What the farmers wanted was equitable agreements with the landords. The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society had shown that farming, to be carried on profitably, required improvement. The farmers had been an ill-used class. Their distress had been made capital of by gentlemen opposite. But the farmers had gievances, such as the Law of Distraint, the Law of Settlement, the Game-laws, and the want of Tenant-Right, which ought to be attended to. The hon, gentlemen nthen referred to Lord Derby's remarks as to the influence of the discovery of gold in Australia, and concluded his speech amid loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. Ewart having seconded the resolution, moreover, is largely intrusted with the sale of land, what he thought of the con-

The Chancellor of the Excuequer moved, by way of amendment, "That this House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condi-tion and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that, unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Govern-ment unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the contry, they may deem it their duty to introduce." The question before the House was not, whether the Corn-laws should be repeated, nor whicher the Sugar-duties should be repeated—not whether Protection or Free Trade, to use the language of the flow, and learned gentleman, should be repeated or apported; but whether her Mighary's Ministers by their conduct since their accession to office have Infillied their pieages to Parlament and the country; and whether, and the properties of the country, on a studiest of great impertance, they have, frankly or otherwise, comming amounted that they effect from the opinion of the country, on a studiest of great impertance, they have, frankly or otherwise, comming an accession of the country, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "opposed that change on a regard opposed the repeat of the Corn-laws for two reasons." We'll, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "opposed that change or a second reason, because, irrespective of the great and principal objection which we entertained to it, we believed it would cocasion injury to another equisitions in the country of the control of the administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." The question before the House was not, whether the Corn-laws should be repealed, nor whether the Sugar-duties should be repealed—not whether Protection or Free Trade, to use the language

that n ght be rettled for ever.

Mr. KEB SEYMER, in supporting the amendment, defended the Government, as the only one that the country, who were tired of the Whigs, and airiaid of the Radicals, could be expected to tolerate.

principal articles of the food of the people. That this House is of opinion that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its turthens, and will thereby most surely promounty of the country to bear his electronic, and will increely most surely promotorthe welfare and contentment of the people. That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with this principle, which, in pursuance of her Mujesty's gracious Speech and recommendation, may be laid

The House then adjourned, at ten minutes past twelve o'cleck.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

COUNTY ELECTIONS POLL BILL.—Lord R. Grosvenor moved the second reading of this bill —Mr. B. Denison sald he was in favour of the polling in counties being confired to one day, but he objected to the proviso in the bill making the day of polling to take piace the record day after the day of nomination; and he was sure that, if the bill was to pass, the expense of contested electious would not be diministed.—Mr. Forest planter moved that the bill be read again that day six manths.—After a few words from Lord Harry Vare, Mr. Secretary Waipols, Mr. Spooner, Sur J. Y. Bulker, against the bill; and from Mr. Alcock, Sr G. Pechell, Messis, Morseli, F. Scott, Viscount Menk, and Mess's. Brown, Eliot, Locke King, Grath, and W. Williams, in us favour, Mr. R. Palmer withdrew his amendment.—Lord Rebert Grosveroox repited and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be commuted.—Sir G. Pechell's motion for a raturn of screw gun-propellers tuicins, or already built, having been withdrawn, the House adjourned, at two o'c ock.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, but only sat 'or a few minutes; the on'y business done being the presentation of some petitions.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

SMr W. CLAY wished to know from the Chance'lor of the Exchequer whether he was withing to withdraw his amendment it the House agreed to the proposition of Lord Palmerston; and he wished to know from Mr. Villers whether he would withdraw his resolution, and adopt the amendment of Lord Palmerston? Sir J. Grahmam felt hound to oppose the course adopted by the right him. baronet (Sir Wm. Clay). To enable him to exclain himself he would move that the House do now adjourn. After the question put by Sir William Clay, he felt hound to address the House. At the close of the debate on Tuesday, Lord Delegating suggested cartain perms which he though the might be adopted by both the House do now adjourn. After the question put by Sir William Cay, Fereit bound to address the House. At the close of the debate on Tuesday, Fereit bound to debate on the subject which is thought might be adopted by both parties. Now, it was impossibly, as one of the surviving coleagues of Sir Robert Peel, that he should not feel adeep interest in the subject which stood for discussion this eventure. He would state all that he had to do with Mr. Villiers's moreon. The right honourable Baronet then proceeded at some length to state his reasons for concurring with the course taken by Mr. Villiers, a course which also met the probation of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord John Russell. He admitted bainz a party to the framing of the resolutions proposed by the hon, member for Wolverhampton, in conjunction with the noble Lord, the member for the City of London. It was at the suggestion of the other friends of Free Trade that the words "were just and heneficial" were inserted. The amendment proposed on Thesday night was, however, worded in nearly the same terms as the original resolutions, which he and Lord John Russel had framed. Although he was opposed to any compromise, he thought that if the Government accepted the terms of Lord Palmerston's motion, with the addition of the words he had jut referred to, the hon, member for Wolverhampton might with propriety withdraw his proposition. In that Care the Government would be in a position to make their atterment on the following evening, to which he would give the fairest consideration. (Greens.)

Lord Lovanne said, he believed the re-olutions proposed by Mr. Villiers to have been brought forward from factions motives. He did not one forward on the principles of Protection, but on the principles of common sease and common institute to the fairners.

Mr. Gladstoner Saw no course to pursue but to leave the Government.

tice to the firmer.

If. GLADSTONE saw no course to pursue but to leave the Governat unfottered, or to bring forward a vote of want of conddence, and put and to the Administration, if the House had a sease of what was due to its a dignity. He thought the suggestion of Sir James Graham might be adapted not discrete or isparagement to the Government or to Mr. Viniers, and slid dually come the question of from Trade.

If. T. DUNCOMBE said, he believed the real fact was, that the gentlemen ow him could not themselves take office, and now they wanted to get out of mass.

world diably cose the question of Free France.

Mr. T. Durkombe sad, he believed the real fact was, that the genelemen below him could not themselves take office, and now they wanted to get out of a mess.

Mr. CAYLEY admitted that Free Trade had conquered Protection; and he was convinced it was folly to attempt to restore it by compensation or otherwise; but he thought that such relief as the finances of the country could afford should be extended to the agricultural interests.

Mr. It Palmer said it had been his intention to have met the resolutions of Mr. Villiers with a direct negative. He admited, however, that the sense of the country was against the re-imposition of the Corn-laws. He could not vote for Lord Palmers in a mendment, because his conviction was against it.

Lord Palmer in his amendment against that of the Gyernment, he would still persevere in his amendment against that of the Gyernment, if he was supported by the House. (Cheers.) He thought that the question should be finally sattled—on at to the measure of 1446, but what they were to do now. Sir E. B. Lytter said, they, on the side of the house, could not accept the reselution of the hon Mamber for Wolverhampton; and, although he would have preferred the resolution of the Canacelhor of the Exchequor, he was willing to accept the resolution of the noble Lord the Member for Tiverson.

The Marquis of Granker hoped the Member for Tiverson.

The Marquis of Granker hoped the Member for Wolverhampton would persever in his motion. He wished the House to civile on that motion. He did not night with any of the resolutions proposed.

Mr. B. Johnston declared his intention to oppose the resolution of Mr. Villiers.

The Chancellow of the Exchequez decied that the Government hal over acceded to office on the question of Protection; the fact being, that, upon that question, they said they would be governed by the Protectionist party in that House; and now that Protection was abregated, he would acopt a policy which would give relief to that class which wer

J. Russelt said he thought that the Government had committed a great Lerd J. Russell sald he thought that the Government had committed a grout mistake in not having included in her Maje ty's Speech a definite assertion of the decision of the country upon the appeal which had been made to It on the subject of Protection. It was at his own suggestion that the words "wise and just" had been, in the first instance, introduced into the resolutions, and so left that some acknowledgment for that policy was due to the late Sir R. Fleel as its premoter, from those who regarded that policy as beneficent. Under existing carcumstances, he would recommend his hon friend, Mr. Villiers, to withdraw his resolutions in favour of Lord Palmers'cais, as amended by Sir James 'traham, and thus give the stamp of manimity to a resolution establing Free-Trade as the unalterable policy of the country.

Mr. Ctbden repudiated the principle of compensation; for, if it were adthe declaration of the Chancelor of the Exchequer-who implied a policy of compensation-that the House should come to a division, in order that the Freemitted, the Free-traders would have gain fraders might know how they stood. He therefore hoped that Mr. Villiers would

Mr. Newdigate avowed himself still a Protectionist.

proposed in that House. Under the circumstances he did not think it his duty to withdraw the motion.

the some firther discussion, the debate upon the resolutions was then red; the Clencellor of the Exchaquer having withdrawn his amendment, as view, as he said, of simplifying the question; and Lord Palmerston having at the one of which he had conditionally given notice.

The CHANCELERS of the Excheques intimated to the House his inability to forward his financial statement on the following evening, in consequence vis.

of the a.

Mr. Booker sail be could not vote for either of the resolutions, not believing that the prometry of the country was to be attributed to Free Trade.

Mr. P. Osbornesa'd that Lord Palmera'en was making binnelf a sort of watnesse to the Administration, as he had done ast accion. He strongly combined to the administration, as he had done ast accions having been for the accountry of the country of the

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hull—The Rev H Bolton's Problem, in our Number of the 13th, is up at Black may, he came thelay the mats beyond three moves ure solution of Stells it right; but you have falled, like most of our ecting the proper line of play for White in the game between An-

sen and Dufresse—We should have much pleasure in deciding the "knotty point" submitted; but we juste unacque'ated with the same of "Double Chesa" RE—It is obvious that if White move bis King to B quare, the Rook can take the K

DUTHAMPTON and LEAMINGTON CHESS-CLUDS—We are oblig d by may your paper only only and carnetly hope that the expression of

EXERCIALIES of the FOUTHAMPTON and LEAMINGTON CHESS-CLUBS—We serio only if the particulars regarding years up of the case of the particulars regarding years up of the case of the particulars regarding years up of the case of the case of the case of the particular of the case of the

CHEAL PROP.)
CHAMPTON, M.P., PUNCH, HARROVIENSIS, AMATEUR, Manchestor—You are quite wide of

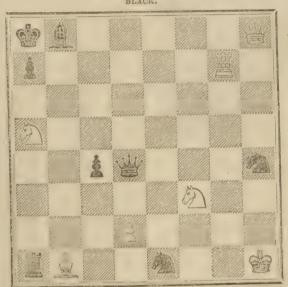
HAMPros, a.r. rosts, handle and the consideration ark and fold—The smonded version is now under consideration (Gay's inn—"A and B" con undoubledly retract their moved. Wakefaid—Your suggested continuation of the gene between Anderssen and Dufresne Wakefaid—Your suggested continuation of the gene between the rosts per will find our re-exactination would not be to Will also adeago. On the Kt being played to K E 4th. Elack wight answer with book to K Et 5th.

TREADER, Elimi, gham—The chief practical in from 40 what are laided to Chesamen con is in their birgs at formed that one piece can never ob truct the content that from the breadth of their but they cannot readily be of rivated, and, to efficers on the Kingles side have each a dealing-thing mark no con usion can beying over printed games, or is examining these fire bems, between the Kingles a men. You will no coubt be "ble to procure them of any leadileg dea or in such Barmingham here is no such monensical rule as that ascred by your adversary. When you need a Pawn to Queen, and happen to put on a like Que n masked of a Wakte un two gas to do is to change it to avoid confusion, for one of the right culture of a relative to be addressed in reply tay our challenge?

OF PROBLEM NO. 45%, by M.E.H., J.P. of Bothmal-green, Etevens, Bella, Phiz,

Tions of Problem No. 459, by Sigma, Doub'ul, Cales, G. P., Lalitule, Amateur, Islant Ruder, I.P., W.B.C., R. fof Ashford
Tions of Problem No. 450, by slowers, Jack of Shraw-bury, Ama'eur, Bodger, Reingert,
Norwich, Brotus, Albert, R.D., L.S. D., Ray P.T., Rev. K. M. G. Carston, Midge, Ph. z. IV,
Ina, Noch, True Blue, An Old Seloler, S. S. N., F. A. S., Before the Max, M.P., Hall,
Innocth Duo, Liverpublien Harrrowinnis, J.P., R. F. of Ashford, T.E. Bot of Weedford,
L.M. Boldonia, D.W. H., Rev. J. Tof Hauworth, Amateur, Manchester, are correct. All
crs are wrong

PROBLEM No. 461. By Herr Ries, of Stattgardt. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

The interest at first felt in the progress of this little contest we regret to observe is manifestly subsiding, and the whole affeir is threatened with oblivion before it is half over. The cause of this is undoubtedly the neglect of due provision for the publication of the games by the chief Chess organs, and the lault would seem to rest upon the authorities of the Chub where the match is played. We hestate to give credence to a report which has reach due, that the games are not published because the players claim them. This is too abourd. The players have not a vestige of right to the games. If A and B agree to play a matter at Chess, without any atake or for a sum of mency of their own, or if they play to oblige parties who have wagered with each other, on their respective powers, the games in such march are unquestionably their own property; but if, as in the present instance, a Club subscribe a purse to be played for by two or more competitors engaged for the purpose, the subscribers have a cear and indisputable claim to all the games in the contest. This is so evident as hardly to admit of argument. But without stopping to inquire by whom the games are monopolised, we put it to all parties concerned whether they will not best consult the Interests of their Club, and serve the cause of Chess generally by giving every facility for making the games pablic.

During the past week one game only has come off, which was gained by the German, leaving the secore:—

Harrwitz

Harrwitz

.. 4 Drann ..

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Games were contested lately between Prince Ouroussoff the Younger and M. Schumoff.

(Allgater Gambit.)

	(22113 2101		
13. Q to K B 4th 14. Kt to Q B 3d 15. B to Q Kt 5th 16. Q to K B 2d 17. Q take B 18. B takes Kt (ch) 19. Q B to K Ktsq (c) 20. P to K 5th (d) 21. Kt to K 4th 22. K takes Q 23. Q Kt to b B 2d 24. P takes P 25. K Kt to K B 4th 96. K Kt takes K	BLACK (Mr. S.) P to K 4th P takes P P to K Kt 4th P to K Kt 5th P to K Kt 5th R to K R 2d B to K B 6th P to Q 3d B to K 2d B takes P Q E to K Kt 5th K to K R 2d (a) Kt to Q B 3d (b) B to K B 4th B takes B (ch) P takes B P takes B P takes B	WHITE (Princo O.) 27. Q. K. to Q. 31 28. P to Q. K. 34 29. P to Q. B. 4th 30. K. K. to K. B. 4th 31. R. to K. B. 6th 32. R. takes P. (ch) 33. R. to K. 6th 34. R. to Q. 6th 35. P. to K. 6th 36. Q. K. takes Q. B. P. (ch) 37. R. to Q. 4'h 38. P to Q. R. 34 (A) 39. Q. K. to Q. 34 40. Q. K. to K. 5tr 41. R. to Q. 6th 42. K. to Q. 5th 44. P to Q. B. 5th 44. P to Q. B. 5th 44. P to Q. B. 5th 45. R. to Q. 5th	P to Q R 4th K t. B 31 K to Q R 3d K to Kt 3d K to Kt 2d K to R 2d K to R 2d K to C R 3d K to C R 3d F to Q R 5th R to K 3d P to Q R 5th R to K ad C R 5th R
10 T ()		_	

to B to Q Et 34 R to E Et 24, &c

WHITE. BLACK.
13 Q to K B 4th Q K to Q rd
14. Kt to Q B 2d Kt to Q K 2d

A FOREIGNER'S ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL

(From the Independance Delge.)

London, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

London is recovered from its fever, and returned to its normal condition An hour after the procession passed, the demolition of the scaffoldings began, the black hangings were taken off, and the barriers removed which had intercepted the circulation during the past twelve hours. It are o'lig d by a expression of one, with their occupation for a whole day, that day not being a Sunday. England, however, went completely into mourning for her hero. In London not a single shop was opened, and it appears to have been the same over all

This was the real demonstration, for as respects the military display, decidedly this execulent Linglash nation understands nothing whatever about the kind of spectacie. Not that I reportal time nor 1st they may thank God that they have something size to do beside executions troops, and have no need to you of the Olympic Clean, one should not attempt it, nor have reviews. The face is, that the spectacle of the military procession was very poro, and for foreigners, eccutioned to grand reviews and great marching and countermarching of troops, this part of the ceremony attempts poro, and for foreigners, eccutioned to grand reviews and great marching and countermarching of troops, this part of the ceremony telegrated mure to play at obligate, the content of himself and the other, and whose only weapon was their little staff. This is what gives to build the proposed of the more remarkable things of the funeral yeakerday, was precisely the long double row of policients, for meaning the march of a general, and of a general whose mane was Wellington, a military show an individual of the proposed of the march of the proposed of the march of the proposed of the march of the proposed of the

On all the line of the process on, there was but one inscription; and On all the fine of the process on, there was but one inscription; and that was—"Non sibi, sed Patrice." It was for that the English people honoured Welmgton—the critzen, for whom his country was everything to him. Add to this, that in following the funeral car of the conqueror at Waterloo, England bore in mind, not only the battles of the past, but also reflected on the scabbre presage of the future, and that on the very day that Wellington descended into the tomb, a Nagoleon was about to exceed a throne.

THE CHARGER "COPENHAGEN."—In the Times of Nov. 22, has appeared a letter, signed "Arma Gresventer," containing the following staken by R to K Kt 4th (c) With the intention of taking the K R Pawn with the other Rook upless Black grands agreed in the intention of taking the K R Pawn with the other Rook upless Black grands agreed in the intention of taking the K R Pawn with the other Rook upless Black grands agreed in the intention of taking the K R Pawn with the other Rook upless Black grands agreed in the intention of taking the K R Pawn with in the stake of the lines of the lines of Commons, uncompany with the the stake of the House of Commons, uncompany with the secret the the stake of the House of Commons, uncompany with the secret the the secret THE CHARGER "COPENHAGEN."-In the Times of Nov. 22, has ap-

[Nov. 27, 1852.



" THE IRISH GLEANER."-FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE IRISH GLEANER THE DAWN OF A BRIGHTER DAY

BY FRANCIS BENNOCH.

From the bustling east to the idle west-From the bustling east to the sale westFrom the north to the southmost shore—
O'er hill, through bog, in light and fog,
You may travel all Ireland o'er.
Where energy, liberty, love, were dead,
Or in senseless stupor lay,
Hope—smiling beams,
And its radiance streams
On the dawn of a brighter day.

On the dawn of a brighter day.

The dawn of a brighter day.

The pestilence came like a quenchless flame On the breath of a poisonous wind;
You might reckon its force and track its course
By the ruin it left behind: Nor beauty, nor youth, nor sex was spared— Its mission was still to slay! From the desolate past There cometh at last

Though kindred fled from kindred dead,
They have found a home afar;
They have labour and rest in the beautiful West,
Where trusty brethren are.
And those who remain in their own dear land
While justice bears the sway—

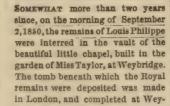
Have prosperous lives; For labour thrives In the dawn of a brighter day.

What matter, although the pauper's rags
May flutter before the breeze!—
Dead leaves are seen 'mid the living green
Of the leafiest forest trees.
Though poverty lurks, and beggary works,
In the South, wherever we stray;
Yet, all around
Leaveseringly found Is increasingly found The dawn of a brighter day.

Here many will find hearts warm and kind; Maids beautiful, lithe, and sweet—
You might envy the favoured grass they press
In the tread of their naked feet! A flood of melody swells the voice,
And stealeth the soul away:

'Tis beauty supreme
Fulfilling the dream
That told of a brighter day

By head and hand, on sea and land, The present its future weaves; By hill and plain, or where ears of grain
Are gathered among the sheaves,
A spirit of love in labour lives,
Bringing health and wealth alway
The night has flown, The light has shone—
'Tis the dawn of a brighter day:



TOMB OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

bridge, in about four days before the burial, under the superintendence of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street, to whom the funeral arrangements were confided.

were confided.

The monument having been duly consecrated, the coffin was inclosed within it. It is an altar-tomb, of simple design, covered with a large slab attached by the upper end to the wall, and supported at the foot by a pair of small columns. On the portion nearest to the wall are sculptured in relief the arms of the ex-King, surmounted by a Rayal crown, and beneath the escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

Deposita jacent
sub hociapite
donec in patriam,
avitos inter cineres,
Deo adjuvante, transferantur,
Reliquiæ,
Ludovici Philippi primi,
Francorum Regis,
Claromontii, in Britannia,
Defuncti
die Angusti xxvi,
Anno Domini Moccel.
Ætatis Lxxvi.

Requiescas in pace.

The above interment is still considered as temporary; since it is to wish of the family of Louis Philippe that his remains should be removed to France.

THE AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER, "FORERUNNER."

This new vessel, the first of a set of five screw steamers to conduct the mail contract service between this country and the coast of Africa, arrived from Sierra Leone on Sunday evening, at Plymouth.

The Forerunner left Plymouth, with the mails, &c., on Sept. 24; arrived at Madeira, Sept. 30th; Teneriffe, Oct. 1; Goree, Oct. 6; Bathurst (Gambia), Oct. 8; and Sierra Leone, Oct. 12. Having discharged her mails and cargo, landed her passengers, and taken in fresh cargo, and received the mails and passengers for England, she left Sierra Leone, on her homeward voyage, Oct. 18; Bathurst, Oct. 23 Goree, Oct. 24; Teneriffe, Oct. 31; Madeira, Nov. 2; was dismantled Nov. 4, arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 8; left Nov. 14; arriving at Ply mouth Nov. 21.

On the 4th of November, when the wind was blowing from the west-north-west, the Forerunner running under double-reefed topsails, the wire rigging gave way, and foremast, mainmast, and funnel were swept There was a very heavy sea at the time, but the vessel was brought to the wind under close-reefed mizen, and she rode out the gale in fine style. At sunset Captain Atkins brought his vessel up under lower studding sails set on a jury foremast, for Gibraltar, to refit: in consequence of the loss of the funnel it was im possible to get up the steam to even half power; but, using two headless casks as a temporary funnel, sufficient draught was obtained to get steam to a 5-lb. pressure. The Forerunner in this way arrived at Gibraltar on the 8th instant, for the purpose of refitting the vessel. There every assistance was received from the Hon. Captain Grey and Captain Codd, of the Firebrand, and, having refitted, the Forerunner left Gibraltar on the evening of the 14th; Captain Atkins having been presented by the passengers with a letter congratulating him on the coolness and ability with which he had encountered the storm, and thanking him f r his uniform kindness. She experienced strong head winds in passing through the Gut, and encountered heavy weather all the way home, notwithstanding which she made the distance from the Rock to Plymouth Sound in the short space of a week. She passed the ship Arthur on the morning of the 21st in the Channel, bound from Calcutta to Cork.



TOMB OF LOUIS PHILIFPE, AT WEYBRIDGE.

The Forerunner has been proved to be a good vessel, possessing great powers of speed during the voyage; and it would seem, by the cargo of palm-oil, gold, bees-wax, oranges, &c., and the passengers she has brought, that she has been the precursor in steam communication with parts of the world which promise a considerable increase to the trade of this country.

The Forerunner, having landed her passengers, left Plymouth for London on Monday morning.

This new vessel was built by Mr. Maggregor Laird, at Birkenhead; and is 160 feet in length, between the perpendiculars; has 22 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches depth. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and propelled by two engines of 50-horse power, constructed by Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool.

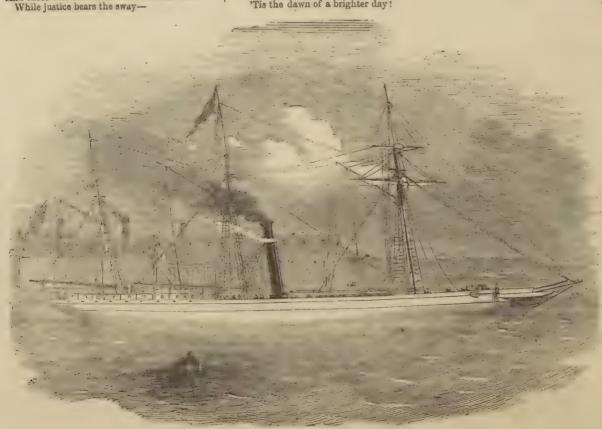
The Foreruner is handsomely and strongly constructed: her iron plates are made to overlap each other, inwardly and outwardly alternately. She is sharply moulded forward and aft, and under the water remarkably so; while she runs into much wider bearing amidships. The vessel has an elliptic stern, and for a figure-head she bears Mr. Laird's arms.

The vessels to complete the line are to be named. Eaith Hone Charity.

The vessels to complete the line are to be named Faith, Hope, Charity The vessels to complete the line are to be named Faun, hope, Chartly and the Northern Light; each of which will be considerably larger than the Forerunner. The same principles will be applied in their build; and the speed is required to be at a good average rate. It is interesting to find that these vessels are building on the banks of the Mersey—not only as regards the credit of the port, but as significant that an important share of the trade in iron shipbuilding is returning to Birkenhead, where it originated upwards of twenty years ago.

THE DUKE AND WILLIAM IV .- Dining at Queen Charlotte's table, on his return, in 1814, from the Peninsular campaigns, Well-ngton happened to be placed next to the Duke of Clarence, who observed to his mother, "that on entering the port of Cork, while in the naval profession, in 1787, an escort o honour awaited to conduct him to the city, commanded by a young officer, whom he was then happy to find seated beside himself, a Loyal guest, invested with all the distinctions which merit could carry or power bestow.—From Notes

POOLE.—(From a Correspondent)—Those who were unable to pay their tribute of respect to the lamented Duke, by swelling the crowd at his funeral, evinced their feelings here by the general suspension of business in the town, the shops being closed and the bells tolling from an early hour. The shipping had their flags half-mast high, and at Brankses Castle, the residence of Major Wangh (10th Hussars), minute guns, to the number of eighty-three were fired from the batteries, at three o'clook in the afternoon.

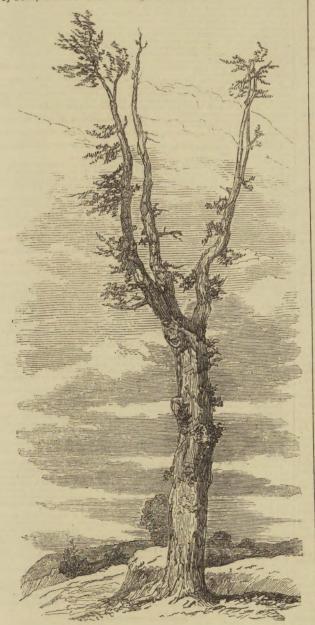


THE AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER " FORERUNNER."

THE WELLINGTON TREE ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

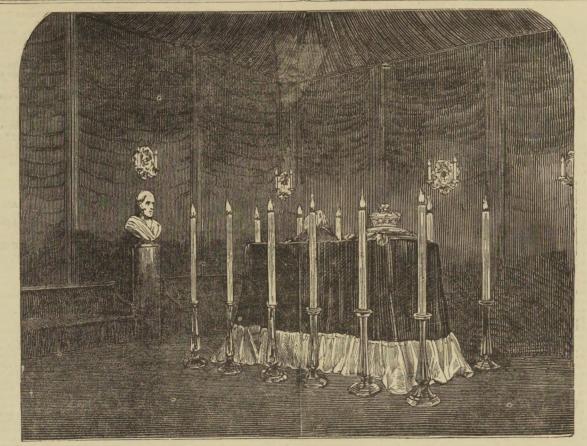
WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying accredited account, by the late Mr. Children, F.R.S., of the Wellington Tree, upon the field of Waterloo; beneath which, it will be recollected, he Duke was stationed during part of the memorable battle.

"Brussels, Sept. 30th, 1818.
"On Sunday morning last, I visited the field of battle, accompanied by François Brassine, one of the guides from Mont St. Jean, who attend



THE WELLINGTON TREE .- SKETCHED ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

travellers, to point out the positions of the French and Allied armies. My daughter had seated herself to take a sketch of the tree, when François called to us to proceed; and on my explaining the reason of our stopping, he exclaimed, "Ma foi! en bon tems! car demain il va tomber!" And so it was: the earth was already cleared away, and the roots prepared by the axe to receive the saw, which, the following day, was destined to bring it to the ground. The eager but unfortunate desire of thousands to possess a morsel of the tree had completely removed the bark, through its whole circumference, for nearly three feet in height, and in many places considerable por-



THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER AT THE HORSE GUARDS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FUNERAL.—(SEE PAGE 474.)

The most remarkable relics of this tree are a chair, now in Windsor Castle, presented to his Majesty George IV., by Mr. Children, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for Sept. 25 last; another chair given by Mr. Children to the Duke of Wellington, in which we have heard he mostly sat for his portrait; and a third chair, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. There is also in the British Museum a very curious portion of the tree, having an iron chain inside it, which must have been wound round it when a sapling, and over which the wood had subsequently grown. Mr. Children himself had a cabinet made of this wood to contain minerals, now in the possession of his son-in-law and daughter; and many of his friends possess smaller articles manufactured from the tree.

THE DUKE A FREEMASON.

(To the Editor.)

EDINBURGH, Nov. 20th, 1852. I am induced to copy the annexed account of an event in the life of the late Duke of Wellington, in the persuasion that it is but little known. It is a curious fact that most of the Duke's military friends and associates were members of the Masonic fraternity. Witness Lord Combermere, a very keen Mason; the Marquis of Tweeddale, a Past Grand Master of Scotland; the late Earl of Dalhousie, also a Grand Master of Scotland; and various others, dead or living. It

tions of the wood had been cut off. In this state it would have been impossible to preserve the life of the tree, even had the owner, who occupies the farm of Papilotte, been willing to suffer it to stand. The injury done annually to his corn, which was trampled under foot by the visitors to the tree, determined him to make the tree a sacrifice. Anxious that it might remain, though in death, a triumphant memorial of the great events it had witnessed, I directed my guide to treat with the farmer for the sale of it, and became the purchaser of the tree. It is now on its way to England, and I trust the purchaser of the tree. It is now on its way to England, and I trust the purposes to which it is destined will not be thought unworthy of this illustrious, though silent, record of the skill and gallantry of the greatest General and bravest troops that ever fought and conquered.

"Although it has thus fallen to my lot, to be the temporary possessor of this treasure, I hope I shall not be accused of having become so unworthily; and that I may be allowed to express my regret that proper measures were not taken to preserve the tree till removed by age and natural decay. (Signed)

"JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN."

The most remarkable relics of this tree are a chair, now in Windsor Castle, presented to his Majesty George IV., by Mr. Children, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for Sept. 25 last; another chair given by Mr. Children to the Duke of Wellington, in which we have been done in the private purpose, as though it were working in prospared and not presented to the success of the craft to work the Lodge, he pradently took the warrant into his personal charge, and maintained the credit of the Lodge by paying half yearly dues from his private purpose, as though it were working in prospared and the work we lodge, he pradently took the warrant into his personal charge, and maintained the credit of the Lodge by paying half yearly dues from his private purpose, as though it were working in prospared and the work of the las

SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS.

AXMINSTER, DEVON, 21st Nov., 1852. (To the Editor.)

(To the Editor.)

I take the liberty of pointing out to you an omission in the list of the Waterloo officers, given in your last number, which, as the list purports to be strictly accurate, you will perhaps do me the favour to rectify in your next. The omission is the name of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Alester, 35th Regiment. who have the honour to address you, and who then commanded the 2nd Battalion 35th Regiment, attached to the 3d Division of the Duke of Wellington's army I have the honour to be, &c., C. A. M'ALESTER, late Lieut.-Col. 35th Regiment, and an Old Subscriber

I beg leave to call your attention to the omission in the list of the surviving Waterloo officers, in your paper of Saturday last, of the name of Major A. D. Hamilton, late of the 73d Foot, who retired on half-pay in June, 1837, and finally sold out of the service in 1841, with the rank of Major; as reference to the Army Lists for 1837—1841 will prove.—I am, &c., your obedient servant, 17 Great Russell.streat Naw 22, 1859

17, Great Russell-street, Nov. 23, 1852. JAMES A. HAMILTON.



THE FUNERAL TENT AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—TROOPS PRESENTING ARMS.—(SEE PAGE 474.)

MUSIC.

M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts at Dray-lane Theatre have been att. need with crowded houses. The florid vocalisation of Mille. Anna Zerr, and the solo playing of Arban and Konzi (concelà- pistosa). Barret and Lavigne (aboe). Baumann (bassoon). Lezarus and Maye ck (claimonet). Colif (trontone). Prospère (opheleideld). Gooper (violia), Remassi (flute). Trust (harp), &c., are nighty received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Bal Masqué, on the 13th of Docember, will terminate this brief season, after which M. Jullian will depair for America—Ausonget the musical events of the Color, will terminate this brief season, after which M. Jullian will depair the mentioned the commencement, on Trusday last, of Miss Duby's delightful soirées, et her own releases:

the mentioned the commencement, on Trusday last, of Miss Duby's charming displays of elaging, she is and tack and tack are evined in the commencement of the commencement of the day, obtained the displaying the season of the day, obtained the displaying the season of the day, other vocal and instrument will all a fact and tack are evined introduced comber works.—The Musical Institute in Sackville-street, under the presidency of the Rev. Str W. H. Cope, Bart., M.A., will soon resume the holding of conversacionion musical subjects.—The Cambervell Musical Evenings have been commenced at the Hall, in Grove-lane.—Miss Loursa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mesers. Francis, Land, and Bodda, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, at the St. James's Theatre, have just terminated a most successful tour in the northern and midland counties.—Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, has just returned to town from Paris to organise his winter servis of chamber concerts.—At the second concert of the Musical Union, as the St. James's Theatre, have just terminated a most successful tour in the northern and midland counties.—Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, has just returned to town from Paris to organise his winter servis of chamber concerts.—At the second concert of the Musica

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.

A comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Charles Reade, was produced on Saturday last, under the title of "Masks and Faces." Derived, probably, from the French; it is, nevertheless, so thoroughly anglicised, that it assumes, in a great measure, the merit of originality. The heroine is an actress, Peg Woffington (Mrs. Strling), loved by amarried gentleman of Huntingdonsaire, Ernest Vane (Mr. Parselle), for whom she declines the suit of a Sir Charles Pomander (Mr. Leigh Murray). The latter accidentally makes the acquaintance of the neglected wife, and takes her to a party given by her hueband to his histrionic acquaintances. For awhile, Mabel Vane (Miss Rosa Bennett) thinks that the company has been invited by Ernest to meet her on coming to town; ultimately, she is undeceived. The second act introduces her to the dwelling of Triplet (Mr. Webster), the poor poet by whom the discovery has been made, and who is likewise an actor and a portrait-painter, to whom Woffington gives a sitting for her likeness. Dissatisfied with his work, he dashes his palette-knife through the canvas, just at the moment that her friends the critics, such as Colley Cibber (Mr. Lambert), Quín (Mr. Bland), and others, are about entering to discuss its merits. Peg Woffington, thereupon cuts out the head altogether, and inserts her own in the place, which being mistsken for the picture, undergoes severe censure. Mabel afterwards enters, and addresses the portrait in a strain of passion, which causes Woffington to reveal herself, and to take measures to defascinate Vane. For this purpose she personates his wife, and receives the addresses of Sir Charles, with a diamend ring worth £500. Having thereby succeeded in kindling the husband's jealousy, she at length discloses herself; and then, for the purpose of diegusting him, pretends that she has all along been "making a fool" of him, having wagered with Sir Charles on the possibility. This part Mrs. Strling acted with a nice sense of what was proper to so delicate a delineati

OLYMPIC.

"Go to Bed, Tom" is the name of an original farce, by Mr. T. Morton, produced on Thursday, the humour of which turns on the familiar soubriput of a certain Thomas Gotobed Smith (Mr. Compton), who, twenty years ago, had left England for America, to escape from the consequences of his smuggling transactions. He returns to find his wife just on the eve of marrying an Irishman, and his daughter disconsolate because such Irishman had been her lover. His appearance at first feems to set all matters to rights; but the old warrant against him being revived, he seeks to escape afresh. Fortunately, however, it is discovered in time that the legal document in question had been made out in fact against another person of a similar stranme, but spelt with a Y; and thus the required dinoument is accomplished. The dialogue portion of this triffe is too muc extended, but the elever acting of Mr. Compton carries it triumphantly through. of Mr. Compton carries it triumphantly through.

SURREY.

A nantical piece of some merit, entitled "The Life Chase; or, the Mardage Day," has been produced at this theatre. Mr. Shepherd, as Dick Rallock, represents the British far, and was considered successful

ASTLEY'S. An equestrian drama on the sullect of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced on Monday, with all needful accessories of scenery, costume, and pageant. It proved a stirring and str king piece of work, and will propably continue to be attractive for a considerable period.

In our last week's impression we omitted the name of Mr. J. T. Conser in the list of the members of the musical profession, who assisted in the faneral service at St. Pani's Cathelral, on the 18th inst.

THE MANCHESTER SILK TRADE.—A memorial has been forwarded to the Chancelor of the Exchequer, signed by the majority of firms (27) in the broad silk trade, asking for the total and immediate repeal of the daties on

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Steeple-chase calendar shows only one fixture, viz., Crowe, on Tuesday; and the bill of fare is not by any means imposing. The Coursing appointments are confined to the Newmarket Champion, commencing on Tuesday; Kenilworth, on Weinesday; Whitchurch, Ridgway, and Coquetdale, on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday — The betting this afternoon was in sma'l sums, but quite as brisk as we usually have it at this period. The laying prices at the close were as follows:—

| 8 te l aget Lerrywhent

SHREWSBUET HANDICAF.

| 5 to 1 aget Kheftser | 8 te 1 aget Lerrywhent |
| 7 to 1 — Bit of Blub | 8 te 1 aget Lerrywhent |
| COLUMN HANDICAF - 2 to 1 aget Warwick (t) |
| CHESTER CUP. | 100 to 1 aget Madeline |
| 100 to 1 aget Redonand O Henlan |
| DERRY. | 100 to 1 aget Madeline |
| 100 to 1 aget Redonand O Henlan |
| DERRY. | 100 to 1 aget Madeline |
| 100 to 1 aget Ma

| 12 to | agst West An trallan | 12 to | agst West An trallan | 12 to | agst Umbriel | 16 to | — The Reiver | 20 to | — Cineas | 18 to | — Pharos | 20 to | — Elmuthorpe | Thursday.—No attendance.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING .- TUESDAY. ASTLEY HOUSE STAKES .- Knight of the Whistle (Ashmall), 1. Ada (Ald-

rof.), 2
SHEWSBURY HANGICAP,—Doubt (Ashmall), 1. Bit of Blue (Waddington), 2.
ABBEY STAKES—Carinetta (Wells), 1. Lady Jane (Kendall), 2.
MAIDEN PLATE—Octavia (Kendall), 1. Cripple Kate (Astell), 2.
COEUMN HANDICAP.—Bit of Blue (Waddington), 1. Lady Ethina (Cliff), 2.
COUNTY HURDLE STAKES.—Rose (Owner), 1. Diana (W. Jones), 2.

WEDNESDAY.
SEVERN STAKES.—Black Jack, 1. Henrietta,
STEEPLE CHASE.—Heroine, 1. Sir Edward, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Daring nearly the whole of the week the market for the national securities has been somewhat excited, and prices have continued to advance. In our last we atstad that the Bulls had great confidence in the future, and the result of the transactions within the last few days proves the accuracy of their conclusions. The main cause, however, of the excitement is the arrival of nearly £1,000,000 a crime, in gold, from Australia, and of advices to the effect that a similar quantity is cloveat hand. From Sydney and Port Philip the accounts in reference to the produce of gold are very flattering, most of the diggers having been very saccissful in their operations, the precious metal being discovered in the neighbourhead of Adelaids, and the shipments rapidly on the increase. The total quantity of go.d forwarded to Encland, to the 31st of July, was not less than £7,500,000 sterling. Of course the stock of builton in the Bank of England will be stead by sugmented; yet, on the other hand, we must bear in mind, that every effort will be made by our leading capitalists to find a profitable markent their gold in other portens of the globe. For instance, this cause also been shipped to India, and it is very probable that gold on he been forwarded to Galenta, and £92,000 in gold to Othina £9,000 chiefly in silver, it is a tribe of commerce with the Est. Since * 6 last words £8,000 has been forwarded to Galenta, and £92,000 in gold to Othina £9,000 from Paris, not with a standard and additional arrivals from Other quarters of the contravent of the gold of the present produce of the present produce of the contravent of the gold of the present produce of the gold of th

Dock Stares have been firm, at 105 for Commercial, 168½ for East and West India, 130 for London, 100 for St. Katherine, 35 for Southampton, and 6½ for Victoria.

Extensive transactions have taken place in Australasia Bank Shares, at 70 to 71½; Bank of Briti-h North America, 60 to 59½; Colonial Gold, 15½½; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 4½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½ to 4; Union Bank of Australia, 60; Ditto, New, 7½ to 7½; Union Bank of London, 18½½; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 3½ to 3½; Crystal Pauce, 5; General Screw Steam Navigation, 29; Peninaular and Griesital Steam Navigation of the private and Joint-atick bonks in England and Wales show an excess, compared with the preceding month, of £185,350—the total smount being £6,954,458. These banks are still below their fixed issues, £1.196,000.

The market for English Railway Shares has ruled rather active, and prices have somewhat improved and we have to report transactions in the Scrip of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway and Dock Company's Shares at 12s. 6d. to 20s. prem. Foreign Shares have so d heavily, and the quotations have not been supported. The following are the official cosing prices on Thursday:—Orbinany Shares and Social Scrip of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway and Dock Company's Shares at 12s. 6d. to 20s. prem. Foreign Shares have so d heavily, and the quotations have not been supported. The following are the official cosing prices on Thursday:—Orbinany Shares and Boson Junction, 6½, Eristol and Exeter, 10s; Caledonian, 65½; Clusster and Holyhead, 24½; Curk and Bandon, 18½; Dobin and Belfast, Janthory, 78½; Edinburgh, 12½; Eastern Union 9½; Ditto, B. and C. 7; East Lancashire, 78½; Edinburgh, 12½; Eastern Union 9½; London and Brighton, 10s; London and N rih Western, 126½; Londonderry and Coleraine, 13; Londonderry and Ennikillen, 1½; Moncester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. 33; Midland, 79½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Woree-ter, and Woverhampton, 50½; Scotth-Bandon, 22; South-Davon, 23; South-Davon, 23; Sou

Quarter Sheres, 27½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Midland (Bracford), 168.

Parference Shares.—Bristol and Exeter, 108½; Caledonian, 103; E st Angian, 3½; Ditto, 7 per Cant. 2½; Eastern Union, 17½; Great Northern, 127; Ditto, r-deemable at 10 per cent. premium, 113; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), E 5hthy, 9, ex. New; Great Western, 110; London and South-Western, Thirds, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarter Shares, 10; Dt o New, £10, 11½; Ditto, £5, 3½; Consolidated Bristol and Bermingham, 11½; South Devon, 17; Waterford and K. kenny, 2½; York, Now-castle, and Berwick, 10½; York and North Midland, 10½.

Foreign.—Charterd and Erquelines, 14½; East Indian, 29; Great Indian Pennauar, 7½; Northern and Liege, 9½; Northern of France, 35½; Ditto, £20 Bonds, 15½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Strasbourg, 3½; Quebec and Richmond, 3½; Rouch and Havre, 20½; Sembre and Mense, 11½; Upper India Scrip, ½ premium; West Flanders, 5½; Western of France, 18½.

Mining Shares have commanded more attention, at very full prices. Agua Fria have been 1½; Anglo-Californian, ½; Australisan, 6½ to 7; Australian Freihold, ½ to 1; Ave Maria, ½ to ½; St. John del Ruy, 31; Liberty, 2½; Nouveau Monce, 3; Santimo de Cuba, 14½; West Mariposa, 1.

Falbay Affrenson—The ameunt of money business doing in the Consol Market to-day has been comparatively small, and prices have ruled a shade lower than last evenum. The Torge jer Cent. Conloss are 101½; and for the next Account, 101½. The Torge jer Cents, 103½ & Bank Stock, 223; India Stock, 275. India Bonds, 834, and Exchequer Bills 70s to 73s pm. In the value of Foreign Bonds and Rallway Shares very little change has taken pace.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat up to our market this week

ery firm—
oglish sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltio, crushing, 45z to 50s; Mediterranean and
46s; humpeced, 37s to 41s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 12s per cwt. Brown
7s to 9s; whate disto, 7s do to 10s 0d. Tarcs, 4s 6d to 5s 0d per bushel. Brighth,
421 to 27s per lass of ten quarters. Linesed cakes, English, 48 dos to 10s
421 to 27s of 10s of 10s per ton. Rape cakes, 24 18s to 45 0s per ton. Canary, 28s to 42s
Clover seed nominal.
a priors of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6gd to 7d; of household
por 4b lond.

Average.—Wheat, 40: 0d: barley, 30s 6d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 23s 9d; 33, 3d

3d = __Wheat, 39s 21; barley, 29: 4d; oats, 18s 2d; ryc, 27s 4d; beans,

bis 11d
eat, is; barley, is; oats, is; rys, is; beans, is; peas, is.
mush for all sinds of tea has become less active, yet prices are mostly
on sound conyou is seiting at from 91d to 92d perib. The stock is
us is now 48,800,000 b, egains 45,000,000 dito, at the correspeThe supply in the metropoles is 33,707,000 lb, against 22,629,000

On the whole a full average business has been doing, this week, in raw suvers, revious rates. Fine yellow Barbadles has sold at 38s 6d to 40; middling to good, to how Maurilla, 30s 6d; flow yellow Maurillas, 30s 6d; flow to fine group, or climary to good white Panners, 38s to 30s; good soit yellow. 32s 6d to 33s per land goods duit at frem 4ss 6d to 68s per own. Up to baturday last, the total smouthed to \$631,938 own. against \$508,227 dittor, in 1861.

-Good ordinary native Ceylon has met a dull laquiry, at 4ss 6d for new import. In of other kinds of coffice, we have no change to notice.

Several parcels of good and middling white Bengal have sold at from 11s 6d to cove.

or.

It market is stondy, and prices are well supported. Curren's ero soiling at from aluncia ratios. 45 to 48; I benins, 35 to 36s; Turkey figs, 54s to 70s; muncatois, ilianas, 70s to 72s per awi.

In weekly Dorset, 94s to 98s; mid
S, to 06s; Davon 95s to 92s per ewi; fresh, 95 to 13s per dozen ib. Bacou is a firm market. Hambro sizasbie 46s to 48s; heavy, 44s to 66s per ows. Irish for india. and £1 ts for mess. Irish pork, India, is soling at £6 5s per tierco; ar barrel, for prime mess.

er parret, for prime mess. Dur marset has becoms ra her heavy. On the spot, and for all the year, the C is 47s dit to 47s du per cut. Town tallow, 47s per cut, net cash. Rough /at to. The general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Linseed,

C.U. — The general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Linseed, C.U. — The general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Linseed, 93 sit to 30 pur cwt.

Spiritz. — he market for rum continess active. Proof Leewards, is 6d to 18 7jd; East India, 18 6d; and Havannah, 18 5d to 18 5jd per gailon. Brandy moves off feely, at very full prices. Sithich-made spirits brins, at 98 dt 09 jd cash. Geneva, 28 4d to 38 per gailon. Head and Straw.—Meas ow bay, 42 los to £3 l8s; clover ditto, £3 l8s, to £4 l8s; and straw, 14 ** to £4 l1s per lead. Trade doul.

Wood.—Engliss wools are very firm, and quite as dear as last week. In foreign and colonial qualities scarcely any business £4 doing, yet holders are very firm.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continue good, but in very middling condition. On the whole, the demands innovine, at from 60 to 10 28 per ton.

Hops (Friday.)—A large business is doing in Sussex hops, at, in some instances, a further advance in the quotations. All other kinns are in good request, and quite as dear as last week. The show of amplies is by no means larger—Mid and £ast Kent pockets, 65 to 104; Weald of Kent dutte, 66 to 59 si ousex citto 75 at 9 94 aper cwt.

Coals (Friday.)—Carr's Hartley, L8; Holywell, 163 3d; New Tanfeld, 15s; Stewart's Hartley, 14s; Eden Main, 16s 3d; Hitten, 17s; Cassop, 16s 9d; Stewart's, 17s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday.)—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts as to number; while the general condition of the stock was very inferior. The tew prime breeds on offer soid at full prices. Oth review, the beef trade was in a depressed state. Note the fanding that the supply of sheep was comparatively small, the motion trade ruled heavy, at Monday's currenceles. The primes toid Downs soid at 4s 6d per 8 lb. The number of caves was on the increase, yet the veal trade was active, at is stone in tances an advance of \$1 per \$1 were yet into caves was on the increase, so the veal trade was active, at is soone in tances an advance of \$

pigs, 10 and Leadenhall (Friday.)—A fair average business was transacted in each kind Proposed this content of the state of the st

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 23. on Guards: Ensign E G B Bolton, to be Cornet. 7th: A Cleveland to be Cornet, au. ... Dragoons: J A Clark to be Cornet, vice Case. 16th: Hon H Rowley to be Cornet,

GR Fenwick to be Ensign, vice Scroope. 3d: Lieut & G. A. Luard to be Captala, Ensign L Successful and to be Lieut, vice Lieut & G. A. Luard to be Captala, Ensign L Successful and Ensign was a read of the Captala, and the Captala, which is a be being a vice Captala, which is a consistency of the Captala, vice Lieut & H. J. A. Rowley to be Ensign, vice of the Captala of the Captala of the Ensign, vice Captala of the Captala of the Ensign, vice Captala of the Captala of the Ensign, vice Captala of the Ensign, vice Captala of the Ensign vice Captala of the Captala of the Ensign vice Captala of the Captala vice Captala of the Captala vice La Touche like, to be Ensign, vice La Touche like, to be La La Touche like, to be Ensign La Touche like, to be La La Touche lik

i Pearson to be Ensien, vice Nunn. 18 De Second Lieuerhaut, vice Bu ler. 18 Ign ii Lamont to be Lieutenant, vice Bacon; T J B Connell cting Assistant Surgeon S Gibson, M B, to be Assistant Surgeon to

Corps of Royal Marines-First Lieut C L Barnard to be Adjutant, vice Lawrence.

J BARTEN (and not Barton, as in former Gazette), Sutton Valence, Kept, brewer. A Back, woolstapler,

BCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
H WHARTON, Edinburgh, cabinet-maker.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26. BANKRUPTS.

DANKHUFES,
JT WHEATLEY, Craemer-place, Waterko-bridge-road, lighterman. H FISHER and R
RECWOOD, Alderses e-street mithurs. J TAYLOR, Howes, buff It, grocer- at REN
ALU, Ha tings, a commasou. J LEVAN's Harrow-road, Fautomaton, cichtier - J GAZ
ALU, Ha tings, a commasou. J LEVAN's Harrow-road, Fautomaton, cichtier - J GAZ
EY, King's Lynn, Noro R. carper er. T CRUS-LEY, Noble-street City, ribbon-ware
as eman. W AURTHWOOD, Wagnare eree, Cavendub-square, upholsterer.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst, at Madeira, the wife of James Wilson Rimington Wilson, Eaq, of a son and bir.——On the 22nd inst, at Hale House hear as abury, the Lady Adeis Gorf, of a daughter.—On the 20th inst, at Pann on Rectory, Worcester-hire, the wife of the Rev's dward Windington Ingram, of a daughter.—Os the 19th inst, at 5t, Landeiswen-pance, Brighten, the yiel of the iter Y Baker, counter of Heckfied Franca, of a daughter.—On the 19th Las', at alleshall, Salop, the wife of the Eav Gerald Blunt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Bridge Town, Nova Scotia, on the 4th inst. by the Rev James Robertson, A. K. assisted, the Rev. J. M. Champbell, A. M. the Rev. Henry Stamer, third son of the late Perceval Stamer, et of Iry Lodge. County Clare, Ireland, to busan Kingsby, third charghter of Major James of the 12th Late 50th Regim. In hir Stajes y's service.—On the 17th inst. acts John's Enjescopel Angel, Forres, John Henry Jenkinson, Esq. youngest son of the late John Banks. J. Induced, the property of St. David S, to Alice Henrie ta, third daughter of Sir William Gerdon Curmings

DEATHS.

the 13 hinst, at Sherbourne, Dirto. Anne, rollet of the late John Meillar, Ecq, and only the roll the late W Devem h. Eq. of Syding, in the same county. On the 12th last, at cost, aged 62, Mary Ann, wife of W H Kn. whiten, Esq. of Greenwich Hospitals, 17th last, at the Château de Vaux, deine et-Clie. Janne 1950 if the daughter of the Marcorett. — On the 9 hinst, at Naples, the Right hen John Earl, of shrowsbury. I shall stat, at Barnard Castle, Burnara, Lady Hullock, widow of the late hir Baron is.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

OYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-

those emisent confidential artists M and MdHe LALANDE, from proned they will positively appear for the first time on MONDAY, nov. 29, 1832, which can determine the second three the west of the first time on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1832, whom (and during the week) the Entercamments the Cerimence, as Seven elected, with the highly auco-safut Equastrian Drama, in two Acts, of "Under Tom's Cable," preduced with new Peccarry, Dramsus, and Appointments, written excreasily for this theater, and embodying all those stiring situations so graphically described in Mis. Harries Benchur Sowe's popular work, and which are so piculiarly adapted to the resources of this establishment. The followed by an extraordinary display of EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS in the ARENA. Including the worldroup performance of the Brothers StiGRIST. To conclude with wordrous performance of the Brothers SEIGHIST. To conclude with a popular Farce. Stage Manager, Mr W West. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Four.

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CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr John Perry will give the
showe Enter-simmon, NOVEMBER 30th, at TAUNTON; December 3d, at Enmilightan 3d, at Covautry; 6th, at Leasington; 7. h, at
hre-wabury; 9th, at Oswestry; 1nh, at Chestor; 13th, at Ludiow;
1sth, at Herdford; 16th, at Worcester; 17th, at Kiddornainster; 20th,
at Northampton; and on Tuosday 21st, at Hedford

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EKS, in his large ROTUNDA, Leftester-square; from Drawiges

en on the spot immediately after the Battle, completed under the

nority of Officers at lind quarters at Paris; and frequently visite

a proved of by the late immended Duke of Wouington. The

EWS of MintGUU (ancient Niceweh) and or the LAKE and

WN of LUCERINE are NOW OPEN; but the latter will shortly be

ad.—Admission, is each circle; or 2s 6d to the three circles,

ools, Half-price. Open from Ten till dwak.

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PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITIL-F18LD CLUB, 1852.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots. Imp ements. &c, ormanoces TUESDAY MORNING, and closes PRIDAY EVENING, 721, 8th 9th, and 10th DECKMBER. BAZAAR. KING-STREET, and BAKER-8-(KEET. Open from Day-light till Nine in the Evening. Admittance, is.

TIAXES on KNOWLEDGE.—The Association for Promoting the Repeal of these Taxes will hold their ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING at Exeter Hall, on WEDNSSDAY, DECKMER 1st. The Chair will be taken by DUGEAS JERROLD. The meeting will be addressed by Richard Cobden. M.P. T. Milnor Gibson, M.P. Charles Knigat, Rev Hommas Spencer, M.A.; Dr Jonn Watts of Manchester; and Samuel Wilderspin. Doors open at Sx. taken at Seven. Platform tickets may be had of J A Novelle can-street, Soho, and 24, Pouitry; and C D Collet, 20, Great at Seven.

VATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE 1852 — Competitors for the PRIZE ESSAY of the LEAGUE are specifully to orned that the Choid has decided to extend the time receiving the Manuscripts to 1st MARCH, 1853.—First Prize, £35 Eccond, £50.—By order of the Council,

Nowail's-buildings, Manchester, Nov. 12, 1802.

GRAPH COMPANIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that MES-BAGES between LONDON and DOVER are forwarded through the above Companies, from the Odies, No 30, Cornalli, London, and Clarence-prace, Dover.

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G L PARROIT, Secretary.

30, Cornhill, November 17, 1853.

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West Strand.

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TREASURERS: The Deso of Manchester and A.D. Drummond, Esq.

The committee carnestly solicit the affluent for this hospital, which
solicitly dependent up a voluntary subscriptions and the legacies of
locased benefactors, and to which there have accountly been a until to
rose 18,000 to 20,000 sick and disabled poor, including upwares of
000 cause of accident, many of which, but for such an asylum, might
laws purpha b.

a perish d. the control of the Committee and the criptions are thankfully received by the Committee and return at the Hospital; and by Meers Drummond, 49, Charing-st absente Courts, 59 Strand; Meers Hoare, 37, Free-stree; and ough all the principal bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. See

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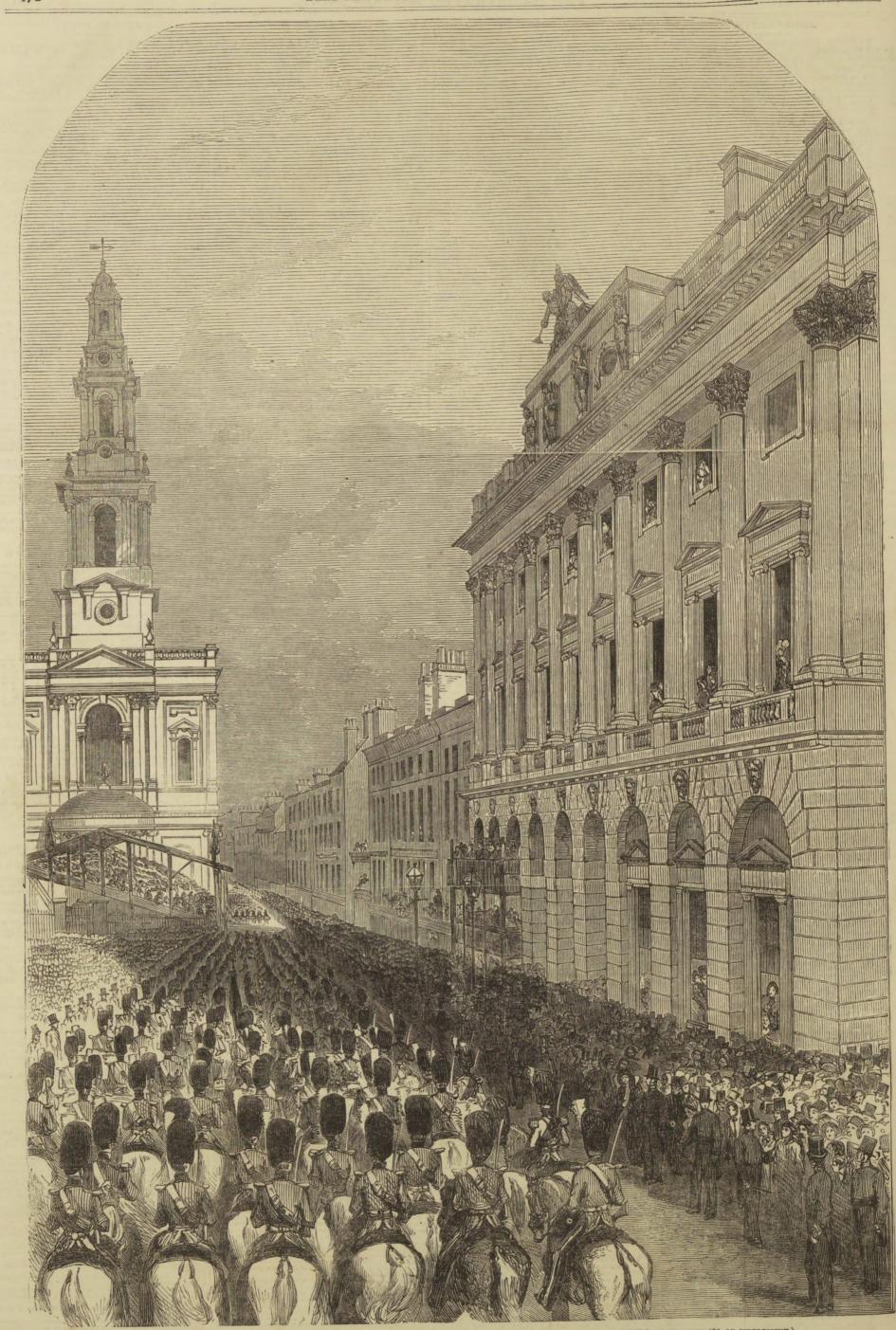
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